

Unit 1 Enjoying work

Main vocabulary

efficient	كفء	world-famous	مشهور عالميا
leader	قائد	surgeon	جراح
delegation	وفـــد	surgery	جراحـــة
grandchildren	أحفــــاد	headline	عنوان رئيسى لمجلة ......
adapt	يتكيف	report	تقرير
retire	يتقاعد	heart surgery	جراحة قلب
foundation	مؤسسة ـ منظمة	move	يتحرك ـ ينتقل
transplant	عملية زراعة أعضاء	movement	حركـــة
treatment	علاج	research	يجري بحث عن
free of charge	مجانا	charity	مؤسسة خيرية
air conditioning	نظام تكييف هواء	charitable	خيــري
customer	زبون	qualify	يتـــــأهل
train	يتدرب	qualifications	مؤهلات
friendly	ودود	experience	خبرة
proud	فخور	operate on	يجرى عملية
pride	فخر ـ كبرياء	qualify	يتـــــأهل
exciting	مثيـــر	architect	مهندس معماري
interview	مقابلة شخصية	civil engineer	مهندس مدني
interviewer	صحفي ـ محاور	noise	ضوضاء
well-known	معروف	medicine	طب/دواء
heat	حرارة ـ يسخن	design	يصمم
national	قومى – وطنى	designer	مصمم
international	دولى	encourage	يشجع

Additional vocabulary

journalist	صحفـــي	situation	موقف
receptionist	موظف استقبال	continue	يستمر
salesperson	بائـــع	patient	مريض
programmer	مبرمــــج	include	يشمل/يتضمن
recently	مؤخــرا	improve	يحسن
human cells	خلايا بشرية	application form	طلب وظيفة
difference	اختلاف ـ فارق	education	التعليم
society	مجتمع / جمعية	single	أعزب
qualities	صفات	married	متزوج
hard	صعب	organ	عضو فى جسم الانسان
modern	حديث	uniform	زى رسمى (موحد)
customer	زبون	bridges	كبارى
machine	الة	magical	سحرى



bridges	كبارى	opinion	راى

Expressions & Prepositions

benefit from	يستفيد من	decide on	يختار
adapt to	يتكيف مع	train as	يتدرب كوظيفة
apply for a job	يتقدم بطلب بوظيفة	responsible for	مسئول عن
take part in : share in	يشارك فى	responsible to	مسئول من
take place : happen : occur	يحدث	set up	يؤسس
reason for / cause of	سبب ل	be head of	يرأس/يتزعم
care for / look after	يعتنى ب/يرعى	proud of = take pride in	فخور ب
treatment for	علاج ل	free of charge	مجانا
complain of (about)	يشكو من	pay for	يدفع ل
complain to	يشكو ل	help....with	يساعد...فى
decide to	يقرر ان	do research on / into	يقوم ببحث على
do - carry out -perform) operation	يجرى عملية	play an important role	يلعب دورا هاما
under the leadership of	تحت قيادة	from all over the world	من جميع انحاء العالم
children with heart problems	اطفال يعانون من مشكلات فى القلب	complete an application form	يملى استمارة بيانات
have experience in	لديه خبرة فى	put on weight	يزداد وزنه

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
....		efficiency	كفاءة	efficient	كفء
lead	يقود	leader	قائد	leading	رائد / هام
adapt	يتكيف	adaptation	التكيف	adaptable	متكيف ـ متأقلم
retire	يتقاعد	retirement	التقاعد	retired	متقاعد
found	يؤسس	foundation	مؤسسة ـ منظمة	....	
delegate	يفوض	delegation	وفد ـ تفويض	....	
die	يموت	death	الموت	deadly	مميت



trade delegation	a group which represents an organization or a country in discussions about business.
grandchildren	the daughters or sons of your child.
research	a detailed and careful study of something to find out more information.
transplant	a medical operation in which part of someone's body is put into the body.
leader	someone who commands a group, an organization or a country.



efficient	describes something that works well without wasting time or effort.
adapt	to change your ideas or behavior to a new situation.
retire	to leave your job and stop working at the end of your career.
foundation	an organization that gives money for charity and for research.
treatment	medical care (drugs, exercise, etc.) to cure a patient with an illness or injury.
free of charge	at no cost.

Language notes

1-make (made -made)

make a discovery	يكتشف	make a decision	يقرر	make a call	يجرى اتصالا
make parts	يصنع أجزاء	make a prediction	يتنبأ	make a trip	يقوم برحلة
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make a plan	يخطط	make offers	يقدم عروض
make a suggestion	يقترح	make friends	يعمل صداقات	Make a noise	يسبب ضوضاء
make a promise	يوعد	make a mistake	يخطئ	Make a comment	يعلق
Make a difference	يحدث اختلافا	make use of	يستغل	make a journey	يقوم برحلة
Make progress	يحقق تقدما	Make changes	يحدث تغيرات	make notes	يدون ملاحظات
Make a trap	ينصب كمين او فخ	Make allowance for	يلتمس العذر	make money	يربح /يجنى مال
Make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	make pollution	يسبب تلوث	make sense	يعطى معنى

2-do (did-done)

do re search	يقوم ببحث علمى	do a favour	يصنع معروفا	do things	يفعل اشياء
do homework	يعمل الواجب	do the shopping	يتسوق	do a project	يقوم بمشروع
do exercise	يقوم بتدريب	do his best	يبذل قصارى جهده	do damage	يتلف /يسبب دمار
do work	يقوم بعمل	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة	do exam	يؤدى امتحان
do a job	يقوم بوظيفة	do a course	يدرس مقرر	do something	يفعل شى ما
do repairs	يقوم بإصلاحات	do better	يتحسن	do wrong	يخطئ
do an operation	يجرى عملية	do a report on	يعطى تقرير عن	do without	يستغنى

3- work (عمل ـ مكان العمل) اسم لا يعد

- I have got a lot of work to do.
- Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering . ملحوظة ممكن ان تعد عند الحديث عن عمل ادبى اوفنى اوهندسى

job وظيفة اسم يعد - He has got a job as a teacher.

career الحياة المهنية للفرد - He started his career five years ago.

profession مهنة: تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب (التدريس/الطب/المحاماة)

- Teaching is a great profession.

4- experience الخبرة ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة او مهارات خلال عمل معين (لاتعد)	They offered me the job because I had a lot of experience
Experiences مواقف وتجارب فى الحياة (تجمع)	I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa
Experiment تجربة علمية(تعد)	In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.



5- graduate from يتخرج من (الجامعة/الكلية)	He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine
a graduate of خريج ل	He is a graduate of Cairo university
graduate with a degree in يتخرج بشهادة فى	She graduated with a degree in English literature

6-Invent : يخترع شئ ليس موجود	Graham Bell invented the telephone.
Explore : يستكشف مكان و يعرف شيء عنه	They went on an expedition to explore the river Nile
Discover (شيء كان موجودا من قبل ولكن غير معروف) يكتشف	The planet Pluto was discovered in 1930
find out (about) (معلومة حقيقة) – يكتشف	I found out I had made a mistake.
7-cause يسبب	Scientists are trying to find out what causes the disease.
cause مفعول to مصدر يجعل	The cold weather caused me to sleep early
cause of + اسم سبب/مسبب(يودى الى نتيجة)	What was the cause of the fire?
reason for + v ing / اسم سبب - مبرر - داع	Can you give the reason for leaving ?
reason why + جملة كاملة	Is there a reason why you can't come?

8- free of charge = for free = at no charge مجانى
- Many patients are treated free of charge / for free / at no charge in public hospitals

9- perform / carry out / do (an operation) : operate on يجرى عملية لشخص
- The doctor who did an operation (operated) on me was clever.
have an operation: تجرى له عملية جراحية - She is having an operation on her heart.

10- salary مرتب شهرى - His salary is 300 pounds a month.
wages اجرة بالساعة او اليوم او الاسبوع - The carpenter's wages are high.
fees اتعاب/اجر (محامى/دكتور) - Doctor's fees are very high nowadays.
fare اجرة التاكسى - After I had arrived, I gave the driver the fare.

11 – prove يثبت او يبرهن # improve يحسن او يطور / approve يستحسن
He tried to prove his point of view. The government does its best to improve schools.

12- find (found -found) يجد / found (founded - founded) يؤسس foundation مؤسسة خيرية
- On my way home, I found some a bag on the ground
- The president founded a lot of projects near Suez. Tim started a foundation for poor families in his city

13-apply for يتقدم لوظيفة/عضوية apply to يتقدم بطلب لشخص او جهة apply in writing يتقدم بطلب كتابى

14- spend + مدة زمنية + v. ing يقضى وقت = It took + اسم أو ضمير مفعول + مدة زمنية + to + مصدر تستغرق
- He spent two hours doing his homework. It took me two hours to do my homework.

15– work for يعمل لدى شخص او شركة work out يحسب او يحل work on يحسن/يطور
He works for an oil company. Can you work out this sum?
Doctors work on a cure for cancer.



1) Woman 1:

I enjoy my work. The company trains us well and gives us all a **uniform** to wear. It's very **comfortable** working in a modern building with **air conditioning**. People come here **from all over the world**. Most of them don't speak Arabic, so I use my English a lot. It's important that I'm friendly and **efficient**. Then the customer will often use the company again.

2) Man 1:

It's a hard job-working outside when it is hot, with noisy machines around you all the time. But I'm **proud to be** helping to build a modern country. Our roads, bridges and **dams** will help to make Egypt richer, and that will be **good for** our children and our **grandchildren**.

3) Woman 2:

My work is very **exciting**. Since I started the job two years ago, I've met important people from all over the world. A **trade delegation** from Europe **arrived in** Egypt two weeks ago, so last week I was **reporting on** that story almost every day. I even met the **leaders** of France and Germany. My **report** was **headline news** in our paper **at the weekend**. Yesterday, I was interviewing business leaders in Cairo.

4) Woman 3:

I've wanted to **do** this kind of **work** since I saw my first computer at school. **In my opinion**, computers are **fantastic** and I've **worked** and played **with** them ever since that day at school. Now I **work for** a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs for important **national** and **international** companies. At the moment, I'm **doing research** on a computer program for an Australian company.

Professor Magdy Yacoub

➲➲Professor Magdy Yacoub is a world-famous **heart surgeon**. He **was born** in Egypt in Belbis in 1935, the son of a surgeon who worked in different places around the country. The family had to move every few years, so Yacoub **learned to adapt to** living in different places and enjoyed meeting different people.

➲➲When his aunt died of a heart problem, Yacoub decided to become a heart surgeon. He studied medicine at Cairo University and **became** a doctor in1957. In the 1960s, he taught at Chicago University in the United States and worked with many of the world's best heart surgeons.

➲➲Now Yacoub had the **qualifications** and **experience** to do great things. In 1973, he became a heart surgeon at Harefield Hospital in England. While he was there, Harefield became the most important **transplant centre** in the country.

➲➲In the early 1980s, he was **part of the team** which **did** the first British heart transplant **operation**. At this time, Yacoub travelled thousands of kilometres in small planes to find healthy hearts for transplants. Yacoub became professor of **Heart Surgery** at London University in 1986. Although he **retired** as a surgeon in 2001, Yacoub continued to **research** new **treatments**. He is now the head of the Magdy Yacoub Heart **Foundation**, which is one of the largest charity organizations in Egypt.

➲➲In 2009, Yacoub's foundation opened The Aswan Heart Centre Project (AHC). This meant that Egyptian patients with heart problems, including small babies, could have heart operations **free of charge**.

تدريبات علي الكلمات — Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1) If you want to do this job, please can you complete this ....form?
a. ability b. abroad c. application d. accident
2) My grandmother has four children and twelve ....
a. grandchildren b. grandfather c. graduates d. grandchild
3) They asked the man for his status .... and he said that he was married.
a. marry b. marital c. material d. medium
4) People often ....when they are about 65, although some older people continue working.
a. grow up b. return c. reward d. retire
5) There's a factory in our town which ....parts for cars and buses.
a. does b. done c. makes d. making
6) Did you ....a cake for your sister's birthday?
a. make b. made c. do d. did
7) I want to walk to the shop because I haven't ....any exercise today.
a. made b. did c. done d. do
8) It's been more than 35 years since surgeons ....the first heart transplant operation in Britain.
a. make b. made c. do d. did
9) Everyone ....mistakes when they're learning something new.
a. make b. makes c. do d. does
10) My sister, who works for a famous charity, believes that her work .... a difference to people's lives.
a. make b. makes c. do d. does
11) My brother has a very difficult decision to ....next week.
a. make b. made c. do d. did
12) Surgeons ....operations on people in hospitals.
a. make b. have c. done d. do
13) I'm ....to be helping to make Egypt a better place.
a. pride b. proud c. ashamed d. shy
14) Professor Magdi Yacoub was one of the first surgeons to ....heart transplant operations.
a. make b. have c. done d. do
15) He believes his work can ....a difference in people's lives.
a. do b. does c. make d. makes
16) He ....a lot of important work in his life.
a. has made b. makes c. do d. has done
17) Yacoub continued to research new ....
a. care b. chemicals c. treat d. treatments
18) He is now the head of the Magdi Yacoub Heart ....
a. Founded b. Fonder c. Foundation d. Found
19) Yacoub was part of a team which ....new heart parts from human cells.
a. make b. made c. do d. did
20) Yacoub learned to ....to living in different places and enjoyed meeting different people.
a. adopt b. adapt c. debate d. debt
21) He was part of the team which did the first British heart transplant ....



a. produce b. sum c. process d. operation

22) Magdi Yacoub Heart Foundation offers heart operations ....
a. expensively b. charged c. free of charge d. costly

23) Now Yacoub had the ....and experience to do great things.
a. qualifications b. qualify c. qualified d. qualitative

24) Yacoub travelled in small planes to find ....hearts for transplants.
a. dead b. healthy c. health d. unhealthy

25) Professor Yacoub is a famous heart ....surgeon.
a. change b. move c. transport d. transplant

26) Mr Ahmed has a very important decision to ....next week.
a. have b. come c. make d. do

27) Surgeons ....operation to help people get better.
a. bring b. take c. make d. do

28) Some ....organization help children with heart problems.
a. charitable b. changeable c. research d. fanatical

29) I couldn't take ....the race as I had broken my leg.
a. care of b. turns c. place d. part in

30) He ....some water skiing yesterday.
a. played b. went c. did d. made

31) A company can send a ....to speak for it at a meeting.
a. delegation b. corporation c. staff d. crew

32) All my sisters are married, but my brother is still ....
a. one b. single c. alone d. free

33) Application forms often ask people about their ....status.
a. married b. martial c. marital d. famous

34) Mother Teresa really ....a difference in people's lives.
a. making b. made c. did d. does

35) Workers should be ....in order to increase production.
a. efficient b. hard c. difficult d. lazy

36) A ....is the person who directs or controls a group or an organization.
a. leader b. reader c. leading d. ladder

37) What is the ....for your absence?
a. problem b. reason c. case d. cause

38) He worked ....many of the world's best heart surgeons.
a. as b. to c. with d. on

39)-My uncle has just .... an operation and he is not feeling well
a. made b. done c. had d. took

40. The African charity he works for helps children ....heart problems.
a. with b. from c. for d. about

41. Our roads, bridges and dams will help to ....Egypt richer.
a. do b. give c. take d. make

42. The title of a newspaper report is a ....
a. head b. headline c. heading d. article

43. Yacoub was..................of the team which did the first British heart transplant.
a. member b. part c. a part d. port

44. Yacoub travelled thousands of kilometers in small planes to find........hearts for transplants.
a. health b. hearth c. healthy d. wealthy

Grammar

The present simple

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe و they. أما بالنسبة لـ he,she,it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks – sings)

٢.نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z . (washes - watches - crosses - goes – mixes)

٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies . (cries – tries)

٤- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays – prays)

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و افعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٤. حالة if الصفرية:

E.g. If you boil water, it evaporates.= When you boil water, it evaporates.

٥. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 6 am.

٦. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٧ – يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية :

after /as soon as
Before
When → (مضارع بسيط/تام) → (مستقبل)

won't + inf → till / until → مضارع بسيط/تام

e.g. After my father finishes his work, he will take us to the club.

➔I won't watch TV until I finish my homework

➔As soon as / After / When I arrive, I'll go to the shops.

٣.الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

(Always دائما, usually عادة, often غالباً, sometimes أحياناً, ever دائما/للأبد, never أبداً, rarely نادراً, scarcely نادراً, seldom نادراً, hardly بالكاد, frequently بصورة متكررة, generally عموماً, every كل, occasionally بين الحين والآخر, from time to time من وقت للآخر)

⌫ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتى فى نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

➔Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

⌫ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be:

always - دائما usually عادة -often - غالباً sometimes– أحياناً

- rarely نادراً- never أبداً– ever – frequently بصورة متكررة - occasionally

- I sometimes walk to school.
- My brother often watches TV.
- I am never late for school.
- She is always tired in the evenings.

٣. النفى Negation:

١- نستخدم (don't) مع(i/ they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they don't like pizza. I don't play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He doesn't want a parrot. - she doesn't want a kitten.

٣-يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفى مكان doesn't وياتى بعدها فعل منتهى (s)

Ex :Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

5. السؤال :

كلمة استفهام + Do + (you/they) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?
كلمة استفهام + Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?

√-When do you go to school? -- I go to school at 7 o'clock
√- Where does she live, Sara? -- She lives in America.
√- How does your father go to work? -- he goes by car.

السؤال بهل

Do + (you/they) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?
Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?

ex-Do you like fish ? yes, I do /No, I don't
➔Do they play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?

أجابة ب(always–usually- never- every week–once – twice – three times)
How often do you go to the library ?
I go to library twice a week .

انتبه

تركيبات هامة (يعتاد ان) :-

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v +ing" / noun)
2- It is SB's habit + to + inf
3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
4- فاعل + usually + مضارع بسيط.
5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # # Amr **is used to studying** hard.
Amr **is in the habit of studying**
Amr **usually studies** hard.
It is Amr's **habit to** study hard.
Studying hard **is** Amr's **habit**.

The past simple tense الماضى البسيط

1-Form التكوين

📖 يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي (منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

📖 أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحـــظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed /d) للفعل المنتظم

(١) اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضـع له (d)
like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(٢)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف(y) ونضع (ied)
study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

(٣)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع(ed)
play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(٤)إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضـع (ed)
travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

لكن اذا انتهى ب(x / y / w) وقبلة حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow →followed

2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.
E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").
E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة فى الماضى(Always- often- never-usually/every.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.
➢I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.
E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:
E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥.الاحداث التى حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الاخر فى الماضى ليس هناك فارق زمنى.
E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.
When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.
Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط	➢I wish Hany studied hard.
2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط	➢ It's time she studied English.
3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط	➢I'd rather he left now. ➢ I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية)ago منذ / last+مدة زمنية الماضى / in+ سنة ماضية (in 2009)
in the past فى الماضى/ once/one day ذات مرة/ How long ago = when / The other day

٤. النفى Negative:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

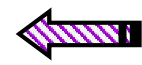
فاعل + did not(didn't) + V.(inf) مصدر الفعل

➔ I didn't play football yesterday. ➔ he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لايمكن تحول الى النفى باستخدام didn't مثل:

was→ wasn't / were→ weren't / could→ couldn't
➲Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➲They weren't at school yesterday.
➲ When I was young , I couldn't ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question:


عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Did +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.


عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام. + did + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?
➔ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

٦. المبنى للمجهول Passive:

مفعول + was/were + p.p

➔Football was played yesterday. ➔ The film was watched at home by Heba

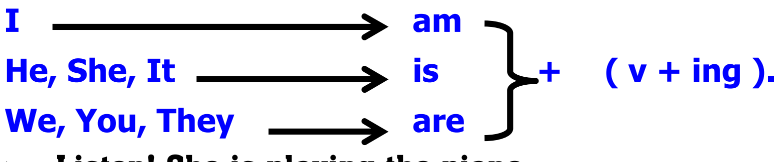
للتعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذة التركيبات

1- فاعل + used to + inf	Amr **used to** study hard. .
2- It was SB's habit to + inf	It **was** Amr's **habit to study** hard
3- فاعل + (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing)	Amr **was in the habit of studying** hard.
4- فاعل+ got into the habit of + (v + ing)	Amr **got into the habit of stud**ying hard
5- فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط = فاعل + don't/doesn't +فعل ....any longer/more	Amr **no longer studies** hard=He **doesn't** study hard **any longer**
6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.	Studying hard **was** Amr's **habit**.

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)



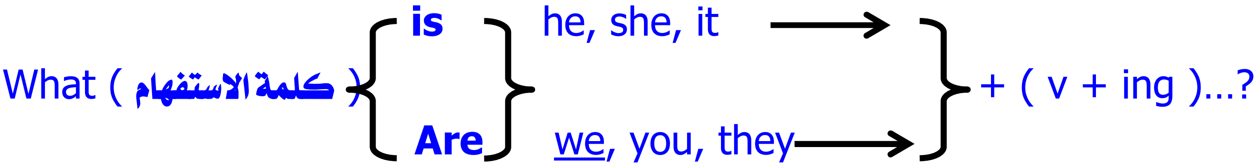


- Listen! She is playing the piano.
- They are cleaning the garden now

٢ـ في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I → am not
He, She, It → isn't
We, You, They → aren't
+ (v + ing).

٣ـ في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf...+ verb + ing)



e.g - **Are** They **playing** tennis now? - No, they aren't.
- What **are** you doing now? - I'm reading a lesson.

ملاحظات:

١ـ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

move → moving   come → coming   live → living   bake → baking

ماعدا .

dye يصبغ → dyeing   singe يحرق → singeing   be → being

٢-إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك واحد(a – e – i – o – u)يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مِثل :-

cut → cutting   put → putting   get → getting   drop→ dropping   run→ running

- ماعدا :

remember →remembering   visit → visiting   listen → listening
happen → happening   enjoy → enjoying   snow → snowing

٣-إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع(ing) مِثل :-

eat → eating   read → reading   need → needing   *see → seeing*

٤-إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع(ying) مِثل :-

lie → lying   die → dying   tie→ tying

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. they <u>are playing</u> football now.
➔My brother <u>is reading</u> a book at the moment
➔She <u>isn't working</u> at the hospital today.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow.

٣ – لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس مثل :

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear-taste - smell

ولكن ممكن ان تستخدم بعض هذه الافعال فى الاستمرار بمعنى اخر مثل:

E.g I have a car (امتلك)   ➔➔➔ But ➔ I'm having breakfast.(اتناول)
E.g. I think Ali is clever. (اعتقد)   ➔➔I'm thinking of buying a car(افكر)

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

(now الآن - at the moment في هذه اللحظة - Look! انظر – at present الآن – at this time الان- still مازال Listen! أنصت - Look out! – Watch out! احترس/احذر- today اليوم these days هذه الايام)

تدريبات على القواعد Exercises on grammar

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1) Karim ....at the school two years ago.
a. start   b. starting   c. started   d. is starting
2) We can't play tennis today because it ....
a. rains   b. rained   c. is raining   d. rain
3) When was the last time you ....your cousins?
a. have seen   b. seeing   c. saw   d. see
4) We .... to some children on the radio at the moment.
a. are listening   b. listening   c. listen   d. listened
5) I ....my new camera last week.
a. buys   b. am buying   c. bought   d. buy
6) I ....a photo of you now.
a. take   b. took   c. am taking   d. taken
7) My father ....in a bank in the city centre.
a. works   b. worked   c. am working   d. work
8) He ....his work there 15 years ago.
a. started   b. starts   c. is starting   d. start
9) My company ....an important meeting last month.
a. have   b. has   c. had   d. is having
10) A trade delegation ....from their office in Japan last Sunday.
a. come   b. came   c. comes   d. is coming
11) I ....so tired last night.
a. am   b. had   c. is   d. was
12) I ....asleep at half past eight yesterday.
a. fall   b. fell   c. felt   d. failed

13) At the moment, we ....a history project at school.
a. do b. did c. are doing d. does
14) It ....in Egypt.
a. not often rain b. don't often rain c. doesn't often rain d. doesn't often rains
15) I ....Japanese food for the first time last week.
a. eat b. ate c. eaten d. am eating
16) My grandmother ....in Alexandria at the present.
a. live b. lived c. lives d. is leaving
17) I started the job two years ago. During that time, I ....some very important people.
a. meet b. met c. meeting d. am meeting
18) Yesterday, I ....business leaders in Cairo.
a. interviewe b. interviewed c. am interviewing d. interviews
19) Now I ......for a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs.
a. works b. worked c. am working d. work
20) At the moment, I ....research on a computer program for an Australian company.
a. doing b. do c. am doing d. did
21) Omar.............. . That's why he is always fit.
a.smoke b. don't smokes c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes
22) When I was eight, I ....programme about a famous Egyptian doctor on TV.
a. saw b. see c. am seeing d. seen
23) We are making a card for my brother. ....to help?
a. Are you wanting b. Did you want c. Do you want d. Have you wanted
24) We ....a meeting at work this morning.
a. had b. having c. has d. have
25) My sister ....working with children.
a. enjoying b. enjoy c. is enjoying d. enjoys
26) What do you do after school? - I ....a nap.
a. usually took b. took usually c. take usually d. usually take
27) Amr ....to work by train every day.
a. traveling b. travels c. is traveling d. travel
28) After my father ....his work, he will take us to the club.
a. finishing b. finish c. finishes d. had finished
29) We ....to London tomorrow as arranged.
a. traveling b. travels c. are traveling d. travel
30) I ....to spend the weekend in my village. This is my intention.
a. went b. go c. goes d. am going
31) ....you understand what the teacher says?
a. Did b. Do c. Are d. Does
32) As soon as Ali..............her exam, he'll go on holiday with her parent.
a. has finished b. finished c. had finished d. finish
33) On Sundays, they..............volleyball in physical education class.
a. plays b.play c. will be played d. are playing
34) He is often late for school but he ....absent from it.
a. sometimes is b. is never c. is always d. usually is
35) I can't come to the phone now. I ....a shower.
a. am having b. have c. will have d. am doing
36) I don't understand why he ....

a. shouting b. have shouted c. shout d. is shouting

37) What time did the London plane..............last night?

a. never left b. left c. leave d. was leaving

38)Ali always........to work when he was young.

a-walked b-walks c-is walking d-was walking

39) I .... till my friend arrives to go to the club together.

a left b didn't leave c won't leave d am leaving

40)Mr Hassan feels better now. He ....smokes.

a. any more b. used to c. no longer d. still

41)-I ....tennis for two years when I was young.

a. was played b. played c. have played d. had played

42)she is used to ....at night.

a- study b-studying c-studied d-studies

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

How to answer the complete question?

أقر القطعة التالية ثم اكتب الكلمة المناسبة جيداً لكل فراغ مما يأتي :٣ درجات

- كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً لفهم الفكرة العامة ، ثم اقرأها مرة ثانية مع تخمين الإجابة لكل فراغ.

ـ حدد الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة الفراغ .

ـ اقرأ الجملة التي بها الفراغ في الفقرة بالكلمة التي حددتها لترى مدى تناسبها مع المعنى.

ـ ركز في سياق الفقرة فقد تكون درستها في المنهج و بالتالي تستطيع معرفة مفرداتها جيداً.

ـ يهتم السؤال بالمفردات و التعبيرات ، فعليك حفظها جيداً.

It's a hard (1) .... - working outside in the heat with the noise of heavy machines around you all the time. But I'm (2).............. to be helping to build a modern country. Our roads, bridges and dams will help to (3).............. Egypt richer, and that will be good (4)................ our children and our grandchildren.

When his aunt died because of a heart (1)..........., Yacoub decided to (2)..................... a heart surgeon. He studied medicine at Cairo University and qualified as a doctor in 1957. In the 1960s, he (3)................. at Chicago University in the United States and worked (4).......... many of the world's best heart surgeons.

Yacoub became Professor of Heart (1)................ at London University in 1986. (2)...................... he retired as a surgeon in 2001, Yacoub continued to (3)...................... new treatments. Recently he was (4).............of team which made new heart parts from human cells.



I enjoy my work. The company(1).................... us well and gives us all a uniform to wear. It's very (2)..................... working in a modern building with air conditioning. People come here from all over the world. (3)............... of them don't speak Arabic, so I use my English a lot. It's important that I'm friendly and efficient - then the customer will often use the company (4)..........................

Charities (1) ………. their best to help hungry people everywhere. They (2) ……………. food and other help to the areas that need it most. They (3)………..……. on donations to do their job. Still, hunger will continue to be a problem (4) ………….. years.

❸Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1-The mass media have an active role in shaping / forming the public opinion of the various classes of society

....

....

2-Cooperation, unity and being armed with science are the best means for the success and progress of individuals and nations

....

....

3-Scientific research is the cornerstone of achieving welfare and prosperity for the society.

....

4-The good citizen is the one who devotes his time and effort to his country, sacrificing himself for its dignity and welfare.

....

....

(B) Translate only into English:

١ـ يجب ان نزود الاطفال بالطعام الصحى والرعاية الصحية والتعليم بالجيد ووسائل الترفية المختلفة

....

....

٢ـ تستخدم التكنولوجايا الحديثة هذه اليام فى مجالت متنوعة كالطب و الفلك و الهندسة الوراثية

....

....

٣ـيفتخر المصريون بالدكتور مجدي يعقوب. فبضل مؤهلاته المتميزة فقد أصبح رائد جراحات زراعة القلب

....

....

٤ـ تقوم الجمعيات الخيرية بدور فعال من اجل الفقراء و المحتاجين

....

....

٥ـالعلم سلاح ذو حدين ففى السلم اداة للتطور وفى الحرب اداة للخراب والدمار

....

....

Test on unit 1

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: (8) marks

1.There's a factory in our town which ……………….parts for cars and houses

a.makes b. invents c.breaks d.does

2.He had a heart operation free of …………………….. . It cost him nothing..

a.change b. chance c.share d.charge

3.Scientists are working .... a new medicine

a.for b. out c.on d.in

4.this is the surgeon who…………..on my uncle.

a.worked b. operated c.performed d.did

5.Under his ……………….China became an economic superpower

a.leading b. leadership c.lead d.leader

6.People in Egypt …………………at the age of sixty.

a.retreat b. reform c.retire d.resign

7.Surgeons performed a heart ……………….operations on my uncle.

a.transport b. transplant c.transmit d.transfer

8.At first it was difficult for him to ……to the living conditions in a foreign country.

a.adapt b. adopt c.survive d.leave

9.Now I ……for a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs

a. works b. worked c.am working d.work

10.Omar………….. . That's why he is always fit.

a.don't smokes b. smoke c.doesn't smokes d.never smokes

11.I always .... breakfast before I went to school.

a.eat b. am eating c.had eaten d.ate

12.she is used to ....at night.

a.study b. studying c.studied d.studies

13.scientists ……………useful things for their countries.

a.do always b. always do c.are always d.always are

14.They............. for Paris tomorrow. they have arranged everything

a.leave b. left c.are leaving d.will leave

15.He ....the letter and sent it by post.

a.writes b. write c.wrote d.is writing

16.Before she…………..the house, she will do the shopping.

a.will clean b. has cleaned c.cleaned d.is cleaning

2. Complete each space with one word: (4 marks)

Professor Magdi Yacoub is a world famous heart (1)................. He was born in Egypt in the village of Belbis in 1935, the son of a surgeon (2).................. worked in different places(3)..................... the country. The family had to move every few years, so Yacoub learnt to (4)................ to different situations and enjoyed meeting different people.

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (7 marks)

Many cultures have different ideas about why people catch colds. For example, in the United States, some people think that you can catch a cold if your feet get cold. So, mothers tell small children to wear warm boots in the winter. In other places, including parts of the Middle East, some people believe that strong winds cause colds. So, on trains and buses, people usually don't like to sit next to open windows. In parts of Europe, some people think that wearing wet clothes will give you a cold. They say that after you go swimming, you should quickly put on dry clothes. Today, scientists know that colds are caused by a virus. But the old ideas are still very strong, and many people still follow them to avoid getting ll. Still people look for natural treatment for cold.



A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. "People follow them to avoid colds." What does "them" mean?
a. scientists b. old ideas c. colds d. dry clothes

2. According to the reading, which of the following is NOT true?
a. There are many different ideas about how people catch colds.
b. Some people think that wearing wet clothes gives you a cold.
c. In the U.S. many small children wear boots in winter.
d. Scientists don't know how people catch colds.

3. Which system in your body is affected by cold?
a. The breathing system b. The digestion system
c. The financial system d. The local system

4. People in the Middle East think that .... cause cold.
a. winds b. heat c. viruses d. oranges

b. Answer the following questions:

5. What is the main idea of this reading?
....
6. The writer mentioned three causes of cold. What are they and mention one more?
....
7. What, in your opinion, the natural treatment for a cold?
....

4. A. Translate into English. (2 marks)

ـ لقد تقدمت جراحة زراعة القلب فى مصر كثيراخلال الاعوام القليلة الماضية

....

....

B. Translate into English. (2 marks)

Our life has greatly changed and improved thanks to the great contributions that scientists and thinkers introduce in different aspects.

....

....

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

a. The roles of charities
b. Your hopes and plans for the future.

....
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Unit 2 TED HUGHES: THE IRON WOMAN

Important vocabulary

climb out of	يقفز خارج	come out	ينشر ـ يطبع لأول مرة
poet	شاعر	publish	يطبع – ينشر مرات و مرات
poet laureate	شاعر مناسبات خاصة	march	مستنقع
poem	قصيدة شعرية	common	عام – شامل
poetry	شعر	dragon	تنين
poetic	شعرى	several	عديد – متعدد
celebrate	يحتفل بمناسبة	netball	كرة الشبكة
commemorate	يحيى ذكرى (حرب – شهداء....)	war	حرب
death	موت – وفاة	peace	سلام
dead	ميت	peaceful	آمن
deadly	مميت – بإفراط	overlook	يطل على
garden	حديقة خاصة	terrify	يروع – يرعب
gardener	جناينى	planet	كوكب
huge	ضخم	remaining	متبقى
views	مشاهد – مناظر	remain	يبقى – يظل
mud	طين ـ وحل	pen friend	صديق مراسلة
bright	لامع – ساطع	volcanoes	براكين
taste	يتذوق – طعم – مذاق	wildlife	حياة برية
completely	تماما	seat	مقعد ثابتة (سينما ....)
tobacco	تبغ	chair	مقعد متنقل
mean/meant/meant	يعنى – يقصد	stool	مقعد بدون ظهر
means	وسيلة ـ وسائل	armchair	كرسى بزراعين (صالون)
toxic = poisonous	سام	wheelchair	مقعد بعجل (للمعاقين)
space	فراغ – مكان – فضاء	waste	نفاية – يبذر ـ يهدر – يضيع
railway line	خط سكة حديد	location	موقع عمل أو تصوير
sum up	يلخص	site	موقع (أثرى ـ على النت)
summary	ملخص	negotiate	يفاوض
chemicals	مواد كيميائية	negotiations	مفاوضات
wave	موجة (بحر ـ راديو) – يلوح بيديه	maze	متاهة – حيرة
advantages	مزايا	introduce	يقدم – يعرف
disadvantages	عيوب	introduction	مقدمة
promise	يوعد – وعد	plays	مسرحيات
naughty	شقى – مشاغب	pollute	يلوث
destroy	يدمر	polluted	ملوث
destruction	تدمير – دمار	pollution	تلوث
destructive	مدمر	pollutant	مادة ملوثة
childhood	الطفولة	author	مؤلف
belong to	ينتمى ل – يخص	reduce	يقلل – يخفض
popular with	محبوب من	increase	يزيد
throw.......into	يلقى فى	remember	يتذكر
turn ....into	يحول ......إلى	remind	يذكر



bring	يحضر(شىء شخص) معه	decade	عقد من الزمان (١٠سنوات)
fetch	يذهب لاحضار شيء.......	Century	قرن من الزمان (١٠٠سنة)
was/were born in	مولود فى (مكان – سنة)	Millennium	ألفية (١٠٠٠سنة)
was/were born into	يولد فى عائلة	amuse	يسلى
amusing	مسلى ممتع مع الاشياء	amusement	تسلية
amused	يشعر بالتسلية مع الأشخاص		

Expressions & Prepositions:

Write...... for	يكتب ل	the dangers of pollution	اخطار التلوث
Write about	يكتب عن	toxic waste	نفايات سامة
Interested in	مهتم ب	feel the pain	يشعر بالام
Climb out of	يخرج من	for that reason	لهذا السبب
Ask for	يطلب	Give special powers to	يعطى قوى خاصة ل
Take away	ياخذ بعيدا	during his childhood	اثناء طفولته
Learn about	يتعلم عن	make it into a film	يحولها الى فيلم
Plan to	يخطط ان	by the river	بجوار النهر
Throw into	يلقى فى	work for	يعمل لدى/عند
Turn into	يتحول الى	popular with	محبوب من
Save.......from	ينقذ من	agree with	يتفق مع
Turn into back	يعود الى	help......to	يساعد ان
cause / do damage	يسبب تلف	wake up	يستيقظ
excited about	مهتم ب/مثار ب	come out	يظهر/ينشر



marsh	an area of soft wet land.
childhood	the time in your life when you are a child.
turn into	to make something changes and become completely different.
amusing	describes something that is funny or entertaining.
remain	continue in the same way.
death	the end of life.
waste	what is left after you have used something.
Poet Laureate	a poet who is asked to write poems for important events by the Queen of Britain
publish	- to be printed and to be available for people to buy.
forever	- for all future time

Language notes

1- publish ينشر(مجلة – كتاب) **come out = be published** يصدر- يُنشَر **spread** ينشر/ ينتشر(مرض/حريق) **prevail** يسود/ يعم	The writer has published three books recently My new book came out / was published only last week - fire spread rapidly because of the strong wind in the end, justice prevailed and the men stet free
2- experience الخبرة ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة او مهارات خلال عمل معين (لاتعد) **Experiences** مواقف وتجارب فى الحياة (تجمع) **Experiment** تجربة علمية(تعد)	They offered me the job because I had a lot of experience I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa. In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.

3- remain يظل- يبقي -The men's hair didn't change and remained white forever.
- remains بقايا- آثار - He left the remains of a sandwich lunch on the table.

4- see / hear / watch + object + (v.ing) Or مصدر inf. هذه الافعال ياتى بعد
I saw him talking about the Pyramids on TV. عندما ندرك جزء من الحدث
I saw him talk about the Pyramids on TV. *عندما ندرك الحدث كله*

5- waste يهدر/يضيع/نفاية **- waist** الخصر **- The west** الغرب

6 – live in/at يعيش في **live with** يعيش مع **live on** يعيش على او يتغذي على
He lived with his family in Cairo. Babies live on milk.

7 – help مفعول to + inf/inf. يساعد لكى **– help مفعول with + شىء** يساعد فى
-The university helped him study/ to study maths. -He helped me with homework

8- throw	يرمي	- He threw the rubbish into the litter bin
- thorough	شامل - تام	- We need a thorough understanding of the subject
- through	عبْر – خلال	- He entered the house through the gate.

9- stop + object + from + v.ing يمنع من
The rain didn't stop us from enjoying the trip.

10-remind someone to + inf. يُذكر شخص أن يفعل شيء **# remind+ object + of** يُذكر بشيء أو شخص
➢Please remind me to post this letter. ✈This souvenir reminds me of the last trip.
– remember يتذكرتلقاء نفسه
➢I can't remember her phone number. ➢Remember to take your P.E. clothes to school

11– special خاص بفئة او طبقة من الناس **# private** ملك او خاص بشخص او عائلة
✍Doctors and nurses wear special uniform. ✍Our house has a private garden.

12– later فيما بعد **♣ latter** ثانى او اخر
♣ she later worked for an organization. She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter

13-The most الاكثر **Most+ adj** جدا **most of the** معظم(شى محدد) **most** معظم (بوجه عام) **mostly** بشكل اساسي- غالبا	She's one of the most experienced teachers in the district Of all sports, I like tennis most . Most of the shops are closed. Most girls are beautiful. Green teas are mostly from China or Japan

14- nearby مجاور **- near to** قريب من
- He lives in a nearby village. The hotel is near to the airport.

Ted Hughes is a British writer. A lot of people think that Ted Hughes was the best English poet of the twentieth century. Not many people know that he wrote wonderful books for children. The most famous of these is The Iron Man, which was written in 1968 and was later made into a film. The Iron Woman was written many years later, in 1993. In The Iron Woman, the Iron Man appears again and helps the Iron Woman to save the earth from the dangers of pollution.

Ted Hughes was born in 1930 in Yorkshire, which is the north of England. During his childhood, he spent a lot of time in the countryside and was interested in animals and birds. He also loved writing. He started writing poems when he was at school. After university, Hughes had a lot of different jobs. He worked as a gardener, a teacher and in a zoo, where he learned a lot about animals. He started to work for a magazine. Hughes met his wife, who also worked at the magazine, at this time. His wife, whose name was Sylvia Plath, was a famous American poet.

It was after their first child, Frieda, was born that Hughes's first book of poems for children was *published*. It *came out* in 1961 and was called Meet My Folks. The poems that were in the book describe each member of the family in an *amusing* way.

Hughes enjoyed reading his poems to his children. One of them is a story about a *dragon* that *wants to visit* the Queen of England! Hughes also wrote several plays for children, and some of them are now taught in English schools. The books which people liked most were often about nature. Ted Hughes was also Britain's *Poet Laureate* from 1984 until his death in 1998. This was a time when he wrote special poems to *celebrate* important *national events* for the Queen.

Reading



The Iron Woman

➲**Lucy** first saw the Iron Woman as she was climbing out of a dirty marsh. The Iron Woman enormous, with bright red eyes. She was as big as Lucy's house. Lucy was terrified and quickly ran home. Later, Lucy woke up from a dream and found that the Iron Woman had come to ask for help. She wanted Lucy to clean the mud from her. Lucy did this. Then the Iron Woman told Lucy why she had come. She wanted to destroy the factory by the river.

She thought that if she killed all the workers in the factory, she would save the planet. The workers were throwing toxic waste into the river. This was killing all the fish in the water. Lucy asked her not to destroy the factory, where Lucy's father worked, but the Iron Woman said that she must. She walked off into the night.

Lucy remembered reading about the Iron Man in a newspaper, and a boy called Hogarth who was his friend. She wrote to Hogarth and asked him to bring the Iron Man. Perhaps together they would be able to protect the factory and also stop it polluting the river. The next day, Lucy met Hogarth and the Iron Man next to the factory. At the moment, the Iron Woman arrived. She was ready to destroy the factory. Hogarth stopped the Iron Woman. He said that the Iron Man had a plan.

The Iron Man gave the Iron Woman special powers so that she was able to turn the factory workers into fish! They all had to live in the river that they had poisoned! The workers felt the pain of the fish felt in this poisoned river, and suddenly understood the terrible damage they had caused.

The Iron Woman turned them back into people after they promised never to pollute the earth again. However, the men were so frightened by this experience, that they all of them now had white hair. The river became clean once again, but the men's hair didn't change and remained white forever.

تدريبات علي الكلمات Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- Your story is good! I think someone should ………………….it!
a-establish b- push c- polish d- publish
2- The workers were throwing toxic waste ………………….the dark river.
a-out b- into c- away d- on
3- She wanted to destroy the factory ……………………..the river.
a-for b- on c- at d- by
4- The Iron Woman asked Lucy …………………..help.
a-for b- about c- at d- on
5- My cousin says that she loves Cairo and wants to live there …………………..
a-ever b- never c- long time d- forever
6- There were big waves when we got on the boat so the captain told us to ………………. in our seats for the journey.
a-remember b- remind c- remain d- return
7- The ground near the river is very soft and wet because there is a ………….there.
a-mass b- marsh c- maze d- marlin
8- In the newspaper, it says that they want to turn the old factory ……………. a modern hotel.
a-in b- on c- off d- into
9- It is very dangerous to go up some volcanoes because the gases from them can be …….. .
a-toxic b- tobacco c- popular d- traditional
10- On night, Lucy suddenly woke ………………. .
a-at b- out c- up d- with
11- Lucy lived ……………….her parents near a big factory.
a-for b- with c- in d- on
12- Hassan's grandfather wrote poetry until his …………………in 2016.
a- birth b- arrival c- death d- life
13- My cousin tells very ………………..stories. They always make me a laugh.
a-bleeding b- boring c- amusing d- uninteresting
14- Mona had a very interesting ………………….. . She lived on an island until she was twelve.
a-childhood b- adultery c- aging d- age
15- There is very little …………….from the factory, so it is not bad for the government.
a-waste b- waist c- weight d- wildlife
16- Most commentators expect the basic rate of the tax to ……………at 25%.
a-obey b- live c- remain d- talk
17- The report mentions the ……………..of 18 people in suspicious circumstances.
a-death b- dead c- deadly d- deadline
18- The main room is ………………………. . It can take four beds.
a-narrow b- deep c- short d- enormous
19-His new book ……………….in 2001 and it was amusing.
a-went out b- came out c- knocked out d- threw out
20- The poet wrote special poems to …………….important national events for the queen.
a-wonder b- give c- celebrate d-commemorate
21- A/An …………..is the poet who has been chosen to write poems for special occasions.
a-novelist b- playwright c- poet laureate d- poetess
22- The hotel is a …………………overlooking the river.
a-site b- situation c- location d- position
23- …………….means ground near a lake, a river or a sea and it is always wet.
a-Mars b- Marsh c- Marline d- Marvel
24- Solar power is renewable, so it lasts ………………….. .
a-forbid b- moreover c- temporarily d- forever
25- We should do our best to ……………..pollution in our country.



a-reduce b- deduce c- produce d- increase

26- The Clarence Hotel in Exeter is a ………………..one in England.

a-history b- historic c- historical d- historian

27- Salem came to the party and ……………his young daughter with him.

a-fetched b- took c- brought d- gave

28- They are always connected ……………….their relatives in the village.

a-with b- to c- into d- onto

29- Their lorry got stuck in the …………………… .

a-juice b- honey c- air d- mud

30- The pollution of food and air …………………people's health.

a-supports b- benefits c- damages d- encourages

31- They should ………………..with you to decide where to build the new factory.

a-say b- tell c- state d- negotiate

32- He had a terrific sense of humour and could be very ………………. .

a-amused b- amuses c- amusement d- amusing

33. The Iron Man was……………..into a film.

a. done b. made c. played d. taken

34-The iron Man gave her special

a-strong b. powers c. powerful d– powerless

35-they understood the terrible damage they had

a- made b– do c– did d– caused

36. A lot of people think that Ted Hughes was the best English pet of the………century.

a. twenty b. twenties c. twentieth d. twelve

37. Ted Hughes wrote wonderful books…………..children.

a. about b. to c. for d. with



ضمائر الوصل هى : التى تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالاتى :

Who – whom – which – that – whose – where - when

١ـتحـل(Who /that) محـل فاعـل عاقـل وتوضـع بعـد الفاعـل الذى تصفـه ويـاتى بعدهما فعل; كالاتى.

اسم عاقل	Who / that	فعل

1- She is the woman who / that wrote two books

➔I saw the policeman who(that) arrested the thief.

٢ـ تحـل(whom/Who /that) محـل مفعول عاقـل وتوضـع بعـد الموصوف العاقل الذى تصفـه ويـاتى بعدهمافاعل كالاتى .

اسم عاقل	Whom/Who / that	فاعل

➔Ahmed whom (who - that) you met yesterday is my brother.

➔That's the man whom / who / that you are talking about.

➔لاحـظ :- يبقـى حـرف الجـر كـما هـو بعـد الفعـل أو يوضـع قبـل ضميـر الوصـل whom فقـط وليـس who – that .

That's the man about whom you are talking.

٣ـ.تحـل محـل(which/that) الفاعـل أو المفعـول غير العاقـل ويـاتى بعدهما فعل اوفاعل

صيغة الفاعل ←

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فعل



1-The stories which (that) are on the shelf are all mine.
2- That's the book which / that is a best seller.

صيغة المفعول ←

فاعل	Which / that	اسم غير عاقل

➔The film which (that) I watched last week was boring.
He bought a new car which (that) he had an accident with.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل (which) وليس that .

He made a bad mistake for which he had to apologise..
This is the article in which she writes about science.

-(هام)- يمكن أن تستخدم (which) لتشير إلي جملة كاملة سابقة لها.

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.
- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father
-He spoke badly about my teacher which made me angry

٤_تستخدم where مع المكان .

فاعل	Where	مكان

➔This is the house where we live.
➔Alex is a nice city where I like to live .

لاحــظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (where) ويأتى حرف الجر قبلها اوبعد الفعل

فاعل	حرف جر + Which = where	مكان
حرف جر.................فاعل	Which	

e.g. This is the house which we live in . This is the house in which/ Where we live .
➲The garden in which I used to play is now a parking lot.
➲That is the stadium at which we saw the cup final.
➲Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, at which she learned to read and write.

←←لاحـظ :- نستخدم (which) مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل (او كانت جملة لتعريف المكان.

فعل جملة (تشير الى المكان كشيء)	Which	مكان

➔This is the school which was built last year.
➔Cairo, which is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.
➔ This is the house which I bought /built last week. المكان هنا يعامل كشيء

←٥.تستخدم whose للملكيـة عاقـل وغيـر عاقـل وتحـل محـل ('s) أو صفـة الملكيـة (my , his , her , its , your , their , our) وتكون التركيبة كالاتى :

الشى المملوك للمالك	Whose	اسم المالك

➔That's the man whose son succeeded.
➔The girl whose bag was stolen was crying
➔Ahmed is the boy whose father is a teacher.
➔ the car whose colour is red won the race

لاحظ ان هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فاذا استخدمت كاسم فانها تسبق ب whose

Sub + Whose +	work, stay, dreams, likes, play, use, water, plant, love	+ verb

Ex: people whose work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.
Ex: People whose stay ended should renew it.
-Shakespeare was a great playwright whose plays are famous everywhere

٥ـ تستخدم(when) مع الزمن (الوقت) .

زمن	When	فاعل

It's the month July when we go on holiday.
2- Ramadan is the month when we fast..

لاحـظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when) وياتي حرف الجر قبلها او بعدها

مكان	حرف جر + which =when	فاعل

1-It's the month July which we go on holiday in .
2- Friday is the day on which/When I visit my relatives in our village.
3-The early morning is the best time which I do sport in

لاحـظ -: نستخدم (which) مع الزمان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل

Ex- summer is the time which is very hot.

Important notes

١ـ يمكن حذف which , who عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبنى للمجهول ويحذف v.to be .

Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

➔They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.
The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.
➔The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.
The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

٢ـ يمكن حذف which , who إذا جاء بعدهما مبنى للمعلوم ويحذف v.to be ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسى مضافا إليه ing.

Who/which + جملة فى المعلوم = v. ing

►The man who is living(lives) next door is my friend.
The man living next door is my friend.
➔Vegetables which contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.
Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

٣ـ عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.

➢My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.
➢This photo, which I took, shows our house

٤ـ تستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الاتية:

All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only

➔There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.
➔This is the best book that I have ever read. ⏩ I gave him all news that I had.

– تستخدم ايضا اذا بدأت الجملة ب (it is / it was)

It was Graham Bell that invented the telephone.

٥ـ تستخدم what كرابط لتشير الى اسم اوعبارة وهى تساوى the thing that/which

فعل اوضمير (ليس اسم)	what	فاعل

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy.
Have you seen what I bought from London?
I can't give what you need.
I'm sorry; what happened was my mistake

تدريبات علي القواعد Exercises on grammar

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1-Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, ………… made me very tired.
a) who b) when c) where d) which
2- The nurse, ………..responsibility it is to look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.
a) who b) what c) whose d) which
3- The person ………………..does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.
a) who b) when c) where d) which
4- 1837 was the year ………………..Victoria became queen of Britain.
a) who b) when c) where d) which
5- I've just read a newspaper article ………….the life of a famous woman is described in detail.
a) for which b) of which c) which d) in which
6- My sister went to London University, ……………………….she studied history.
a) whose b) when c) where d) which
7. The 1970s was a time……………traffic pollution began to be a problem.
a) which b) where c) that d) when
8- I have never read a poem………………….didn't make me think.
a what b who c that d whose
9- the room,……………is very large , overlook the Nile.
a. that b. which c. whose d. where
10-his wife , …………………….. name was Sylvia Plash , was a famous American poet.
a. that b. which c. whose d. who
11- They said something very cruel, ………………..I think they should apologise.
a- at which b- by which c-to which d-for which
12-he lost the book……….. him last week
a-which lent b-when I lent c-who lent d- I lent
13-- Dr. Aisha , ……………….father was an important man , was born in Damietta in 1913
a) whose b) what c) when d) which
14- Queen Victoria was born in London …………….she was educated alone
a) when b) what c) when d) where
15- Queen Victoria …….died in January 1901, was queen of Britain for most of the 19 century
a) who b) when c) which d) whose
16-it is said he was a man…………….to have the sight of an eagle and courage of a lion.
a-who appeared b-he appeared c- that appears d- and appears
17-I met the doctor………………car was stolen last week.
a-whom b-who c-whose d-which
18-dr Aisha used to go to with her father to meetings…………she learned to read and write
a-which b-at where c-at which d-at that
19-the teacher…………students passed the exam, was so proud of himself.
a-where b-who c-whose d-which
20-I know……….he married her! For her money.
a-why b-who c-what d-which
21. I've just finished a novel .... the main character is an 80-year-old man.
a) which b) in which c) who d) whose
22. My brother and I have just had a phone conversation .... we discussed our holiday plans
a) which b) in which c) what d) to which
23- Florence Nightingale,……………… was born in Italy, went to school in England.
a which b where c that d who
24- My uncle went to a school in London,…………….. he learned to speak English well.
a which b where c who d that
25- The manager, ... secretary is seriously ill, has to type the letters by himself.
a. who b. whose c. where d. that
26-the man to…………you were talking is the manager of the company.
a-that b-whose c-whom d-when
27-Ramadan,…………….we fast in , is a holy month.

a which b why c where d when
28-oliver twist ,…………..by dickens is fantastic.
a-was written b-which wrote c-was writing d-written
29-my friend…………..beside me is honest.
a-sits b-who sitting c-sitting d-sat
30-Omar,……………………… mother is a scientist, always does well in the science tests.
a whose b who c who's d for whom
31- Tanta is the city…………… my grandparents were born.
a which b where c who d when
32-This is the book……………… my favourite character goes to the Arctic.
a-which b-that c-in which d-to which
33-I could not decide…………………… to wear to the wedding party.
a which b what c that d who
34-The shop,……………………….. I visited last week, has some great souvenirs.
a when b where c who d which
35-Jomana,…………………. is good friends with my sister, is really good at tennis.
a who b whose c what d which
36-This is the hotel………………… I stayed when I was young.
a which b what c where d when
37-This is a book……………. the hero travels to space.
a which b where c in which d at which
38-Saturday, ………………………………we always play football, is always a busy day for me.
, a that b what c on which d where
39- The bridge…………………. is near my house is more than two hundred years old.
a that b to which c where d what
40-people…………work requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.
a which b who c where d whose
41-. Winter is the season …………………. I enjoy visiting Alexandria!
a. where b. on when c. in which d. which
42. The books ………………. by Naguib Mahfouz are internationally famous.
a. which written b. were writing c. were written d. written
43. The company ……………. exports are good will receive a prize.
a. what b. that c. which d. whose
44-The man ....in the accident was taken to hospital.
a-was injured b-who injured c-injured d-was injuring
45. I can't remember the name of the person .... I borrowed this pen.
a) from where b) from which c) to whom d) from whom

4-Complete the following with a word in each **space**

How to answer the complete question?

أقر القطعة التالية ثم اكتب الكلمة المناسبة جيداً لكل فراغ مما يأتي :٤ درجات

- كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً لفهم الفكرة العامة ، ثم اقرأها مرة ثانية مع تخمين الإجابة لكل فراغ.

ـ حدد الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة الفراغ .

ـ اقرأ الجملة التي بها الفراغ في الفقرة بالكلمة التي حددتها لترى مدى تناسبها مع المعني.

ـ ركز في سياق الفقرة فقد تكون درستها في المنهج و بالتالي تستطيع معرفة مفرداتها جيداً.

ـ يهتم السؤال بالمفردات و التعبيرات ، فعليك حفظها جيداً.

. Air pollution is a big problem in all cities. Sit in a traffic (1) ………….. in Cairo and your lungs will be (2) …………….. with the exhaust gases from vehicles. Air polluted by these gases can (3) ………….. your health (4) ………………. the environment



Ted Hughes was born in 1930 in Yorkshire, (1)................ is the north of England. During his childhood, he spent a lot of time in the countryside and was (2).................... in animals and birds. He also loved writing. He (3)............... writing poems when he was at school. After university, Hughes had a lot of different jobs. He worked as a gardener, a teacher and in a zoo, where he learned a lot (4)..........................animals.

Hughes enjoyed reading his poems to his children. One of (1)............ is a story about a dragon that wants to visit the Queen of England! Hughes also wrote several plays for children, and some of them are now (2)........................ in English schools. The books (2).................. people liked most were often about nature. Ted Hughes was also Britain's Poet Laureate from 1984 until his death in 1998. This was a time when he wrote special poems to (4)............................... important national events for the Queen.

Ted Hughes is a British writer. A lot of people think that Ted Hughes was the best English poet of the twentieth (1)............................... Not many people know that he wrote wonderful books for children. The most famous of these is The Iron Man, (2)......................... was written in 1968 and was later made (3)....................... a film. The Iron Woman was written many years later, in 1993. In The Iron Woman, the Iron Man appears again and helps the Iron Woman to save the earth from the (4)...................... of pollution.

Success is important for all people. It makes (1) .... happy about what they own and also helps them look forward (2) .... more of it. It means living a life you can feel proud (3) .... You (4) .... to realize that you are the one who is responsible for making your own success.

The Iron Man gave the Iron Woman(1)..............powers so that she was able to turn the factory workers (2)........... fish! They all had to live in the river that they had poisoned! The workers felt the (3)................. of the fish felt in this poisoned river, and suddenly understood the terrible damage they had (4).........................

Violence is one of the worst things. It is (1) .... someone attacks someone else, often to get them (2) .... do something they do not want to do by making them feel pain or fear. Violence can mean anything from one person hitting another to a war between many countries (3) .... causes millions of deaths. Different people may see different acts as violent. Laws (4) .... created often to control violence.

5-Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1. **Preservation of the environment has become a global issue that everyone seeks to achieve.**

....

....

2-Reading the world literature makes the reader familiar with many cultures which benefits him in life.

....

....

3- We have to provide tourists with all services and facilities so that they want to visit Egypt more.

....

4- Money is a means not an end, as it does not bring happiness, despite its importance.

....

....

5-There are many things to be said in favour of technology. It makes people's lives easier. Without modern technology, the world would be a much harder place to live in.

....

....

(B) Translate into English:

١ـ مما لاشك فيه أن للتلوث اثار خطيرة على البيئة سواء كان ذلك للانسان او الحيوان او النبات

....

....

٢ـ يؤدي السلام إلي التقدم و الرخاء بينما تؤدي الحروب إلي الدمار و المجاعات.

....

....

٣ـ يجب أن نستصلح الصحراء ونحولها إلى أرض خضراء لتوفير الغذاء لكل مواطن

....

....

٤ـ مصر هي مهد الحضارة و ستظل للابد منارة للعلم والعلماء.

....

....

٥ـ الجشع واحد من أقبح الصفات الإنسانية لأنه يزيد من حدة الصراع والنزاع بين الأفراد داخل المجتمع الواحد

....

....

Essay writing

Skills
Writing

كيف تكتب مقال باللغة الإنجليزية؟

عليك اتباع التعليمات التالية:

١ـ الخطوة الاولي تتمثل في تحديد موضوع المقال هل هو موضوع ايجابي او سلبي او مميزات و عيوب او موضوع عام.

٢ـ لابد من عمل مسودة في اخر صفحة من ورقة الاجابة وبدء كتابة كل الجمل التي تسطيع كتابة دون ترتيب او تنسيق مع العلم اننا يمكننا الاستفادة من القطع او الترجمة او باقي الاسئلة في الامتحان في كتابة الموضوع.

٣ـ اكتب عنوان المقال في منتصف السطر وضع خطاً بالقلم الرصاص تحته.

٤ـ اترك مسافة بادئة indentation في أول سطر من موضوعك ما يعادل خمسة احرف بداية كل فقرة.

٥ـ ابدأ جملتك دائماً بـ capital letter وقم بإنهاء الجملة بـ full stop . والافضل استخدام الروابط بين الجمل.

٦ـ ابدأ موضوعك بـ topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها علي تلخص الفكرة العامة للموضوع.

٧ـ اترك مسافة واضحة بين الكلمة والأخرى.و يفضل ترك سطر في الكتابة
٨ـ حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولابد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٥٠ كلمة.
٩ـ عندما تنتهي من جملة لا تكتب الجملة التالية في سطر جديد منفصل بل قم بوضع full stop وابدأ جملتك الجديدة في نفس السطر.
١٠ـ حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ. يمكنك كتابة موضوع أنيق بكلمات بسيطة حفظتها أنت جيداً.
١١ـ الشكل العام للكتابة هي الطريقة للوصول الي اعلي الدرجات في البراجراف .
١٢ـ تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية (Spelling mistakes) .
١٣ـ حاول تجميع افكار رئيسة للموضوع و عمل Main points .
١٤ـ الالمام بقدركبير من الكلمات و المصطلحات و التعبيرات الشائعة مع حفظ الروابط التي تستخدم بين الجمل.
١٥ـ مرعاة الترابط والتنسيق بين جمل و أفكار الموضوع .
١٦ـ تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام . وأن تختار الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة .

The main parts of the essay الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال

1) Introduction المقدمة

هي الفقرة الأولى في المقال وتطرح الفكرة أو الهدف من كتابة الموضوع، وكيف يتم عرض الأفكار.

بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات الإيجابية

بالنسبة للطالب الذي لا يجيد الكتابة، هناك مقدمات يمكن أن تساعده مثل:

➨We all agree that … is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

نتفق جميعاً أن … واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دورًا حيويًا هذه الأيام.

➨We all agree that … is (are) very necessary and plays (play) an important part in our life.

➨No one can deny that … plays a very important role in our life.

لا يستطيع أحد أن ينكر أن … يلعب دورًا هامًا في حياتنا.

➨There is no doubt that this subject has affected our thought and caused a great impact on us.

لا شك أن هذا الموضوع قد أثر على فكرنا وأحدث تأثيرًا علينا.

بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات السلبية

▶There is no doubt that … is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

مما لا شك فيه أن … هي واحدة من أخطر الظواهر في حياتنا وكذلك له أثاره السيئة والسلبية في وقتنا هذا.

2) Body: الموضوع (الجزء الرئيسي)

لابد من تقسيم الموضوع لعدد من الأفكار.و تحدث عن كل فكرة في فقرة مستقلة. استخدم جمل بسيطة وواضحة.

(3) Conclusion: الخاتمة (الخلاصة)

غالبًا ما تتضمن فقرة الخاتمة ملخصًا للأفكار التي تم التعبير عنها أو النتيجة التي وصلت إليها.
هذه النتيجة قد تكون نصيحة أو تحذير أو إعطاء رأي أو غيره.

بعض الجمل الختامية التي يمكن استخدامها في الفقرات الختامية للمقال

Finally, it is quite clear that … … is really ….
To sum up, one can say that … is really …



We all agree that ………… is one of the most	نتفق جميعاً أن.........واحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا و لـه دورا

important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.	حيوياً هذه الأيام.
We should put into consideration that .... has become one of the most important things in everyone's life.	يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار ان .... قد أصبح واحدا من أهم الاشياء في حياة كل شخص.
No one can deny that we owe much to .... which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.	لا ينكر أحد أننا ندين بالكثير ل..........الذي يلعب دوراً هاماً وفعالاً في حياتنا.

For negative themes لموضوعات سلبية

We all see that...stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.	نرى جميعاً أن..........يقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.
There is no doubt that ..... is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us.	مما لا شك فيه أن..........واحدة من أخطر المشاكل في حياتنا لأنها لها اثار سيئة علينا.
We all believe that ..... is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.	نعتقد جميعا أن .... خطيراً و ضاراً هذه الأيام وله أثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.

For advantages and disadvantages themes لموضوعات مزدوجة

There is no doubt that ...... is a double edge weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.	مما لا شك فيه أن..........يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.
In fact that .... is considered a mixed blessing in our life.	حقيقة أن..........يعتبر سلاح نعمة ونقمة في وقت واحد في حياتنا.

What about the body? ماذا عن صلب الموضوع؟

يمكنك استخدام هذه الروابط للربط بين الجمل

on one hand	من ناحية	one the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
in addition to that	بالاضافة إلي ذلك	moreover	علاوة علي ذلك
hence	ومن ثم	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
and as a result of this,	ونتيجة لذلك	more than that	اكثر من ذلك
over and above	مضافا إلي ذلك	consequently	نتيجة لذلك
there is no doubt that	مما لا شك فية	last but not least	وأخيرا وليس أخرا
as far as i am concerned	كما أراي	another thing is that	شئ أخر هو ان

الجملة التالية يمكن ان توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.

- In addition to what I have written about ....before, I can add that........

ابدأ جملتك بالعبارات التالية للتوكيد

Everyone knows that + جملة	الجميع يعرفون أن
I reveal no secret when I say that + جملة	لا افشى سرا عندما أقول ان
It can't be denied that + جملة	لا احد يمكنه ان ينكر ان
It is crystal clear that + جملة	من الواضح تماما أن
It is known that + جملة	من المعروف ان



What about the conclusion? ماذا عن الخاتمة؟

الخاتمة إيجابي او سلبي

From what we have mentioned above we can say that due attention must be paid to this matter and never be neglected as it is very important (serious).

مما ذاكرنه اعلي يمكننا القول ان يجب ان نولي اهتمامنا و نوجهه نحو هذا الموضوع و لا نتجاهلة لما له من أهمية (خطورة).

ربما تساعدك الجمل الآتية في كتابة الموضوعات المختلفة:

1) No one can deny that….	لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن
2) plays a great role in	تلعب دورا كبيرا في
3) The progress of any nation depends on	إن تقدم أي أمة يعتمد علي
4) We should do our best in order to	يجب أن نفعل ما بوسعنا لكي
5) In my opinion, ..has a great effect on our society.	من رأي ان ....له تاثير كبير علي المجتمع
6) We can't ignore the great value of	لا نستطيع أن نتجاهل القيمة العظيمة لـ
7) The government does its best to encourage	تبذل الحكومة ما بوسعها لتشجيع
8) The government is trying to solve this problem by…	تحاول الحكومة حل هذه المشكلة عن طريق
9) One advantage of …………..is that it (they)	أحد مزايا ..هي أنها..
10) One disadvantage of …..is that it (they)	أحد عيوب ..هي أنها..
11) …..is considered a very serious problem.	..تعتبر مشكلة خطيرة
12) To solve this problem, we should all	لحل هذه المشكلة يجب علينا جميعا أن
13) We all agree that …..is one of the most important things in our life	نتفق جميعنا علي أن .. هو أهم شيء في حياتنا
14) …..is very useful as it helps us to…	..مفيد للغاية حيث أنه يساعدنا في ..
15) With the help of …..we can lead a better life	بمساعدة ..يمكننا أن نحيا حياة أفضل
16) ….is a serious obstacle in the way of our progress	تمثل عقبة خطيرة في طريق تقدمنا
17) All members of the society should cooperate to …	كل أفراد المجتمع يجب أن يتعاونوا لكي
18) We should exert more efforts to solve this problem	يجب أن نبذل المزيد من الجهود لحل هذه المشكلة
19) We have to stand firmly against ………	يجب أن نقف بحزم ضد
20) We should make the best use of ………	يجب أن نحقق أقصي استفادة من
21) will help us to achieve self sufficiency	سوف يساعدنا علي تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي
22) We should develop public awareness of……	يجب أن ننمي الوعي العام بـ
23) All citizens should participate in solving this problem	يجب أن يشارك كل المواطنين في حل هذه المشكلة
24) It increases our national income.	يزيد من الدخل القومي
25) It achieves progress, welfare and prosperity.	يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء

5- Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (150 words) on ONE (1) of the following:

1. The importance of eating healthy food
2. The role played by charitable organizations in our society.
3-The pros and cons of social media.
4- How to make the best use of leisure time?
5-Reading has many benefits.
6-The job you dream of doing in the future.
7-Team work.
8-How to choose a true friend.
9-How to encourage tourism in your country
10-pollution in your city or village
11-Education helps to make your life better.
12-The qualities of a good writer
13. The importance of sports in our life"
14. The value of co-operation



Test on unit 2

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: (8) marks

1. The earthquake ……………. a lot of buildings .

a. built b. constructed c.destroyed d.did

2. The toxic ………… killed all the fish in the water.

a.waist b. waste c.lost d.wasting

3.Some of Hughes's plays are…………in English schools

a.learned b. played c.had d.taught

4. The workers ……………the pain the fish felt in this poisoned river.

a.fell b. filled c.felt d.full

5. The Iron Man helps the Iron Woman ……………. the earth

a.save b. to saving c.saves d.saving

6. The team I liked…………..most is Liverpool.

a.the most b. mostly c.almost d.most

7.The witch had turned them all .... stone

a.for b. out c.on d.into

8. The ground near the river is very soft and wet because there is a …………there.

a.march b. marsh c.marlin d.mass

9.The early morning is the best time …………. I do sport in

a.when b. who c.where d.which

10.I don't believe ……….he says; he usually tells lies

a.what b. that c.where d.which

11.I don't really know……….my neighbour will come back From Italy.

a.what b. who c.that d.which

12.The manager with ……….. I work is very friendly.

a.whose b. who c.whom d.which

13.Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, ………… made me very tired

a.who b. when c.where d.which

14.The company ……………. exports are good will receive a prize

a.whose b. that c.where d.which

15. You'll be punished for all ……… you have done

a.what b. that c.where d.which

16.This is the book……………… my favourite character goes to the Arctic.

a.To which b. that c.in which d.which

2. Complete each space with one word: (4 marks)

Pollution is man's greatest enemy. It (1) …… usually caused by cars (2) …….............. run on petrol. (3) .... cars produce exhaust gases. They pollute the atmosphere and (4) ………......... people ill.

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (7 marks)

More and more people are discovering that sharing and talking about their favorite books with others can be as rewarding as the act of reading itself. For people who feel that they are too busy to sit down with a book, a book club helps them schedule time to read. Others have gained self-confidence by practicing in or leading a discussion. And they enjoy the chance to make new friends.

A successful book club should have a group that is small enough so even the quiet people can be heard but also big enough for many different opinions. The best arrangement is a mixture of ages, sexes and backgrounds for more reading discussion.

To make the meeting so smooth, a leader should be appointed. The leader will usually start the discussion by asking what the author's main idea was. Book club members should never be afraid to offer their opinions even if they don't like a book. They just need to be prepared to explain why they didn't like something

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. What must people do before they meet?

a. They must phone each other. b. They must call people of their own age.
c. They must prepare their ideas. d. They must buy some flowers and presents.

2. What does a leader discuss at first?

a. The main idea of a book. b. The conflicts between the members.
c. The opinions of the readers. d. The fear and phobia of the members.

3. "smooth" means …………………… .

a. easy b. sad c. dead d. gloomy

4. Leadership and self confidence are …………………

a. skills b. quantities c. societies d. bullets

b. Answer the following questions:

5. Where, do you think, can people meet for book club?

………………………………………………………………………………………

6. What kind of books could those people read or discuss?

………………………………………………………………………………………

7. Describe the variety in these meetings.

………………………………………………………………………………………

4. A. Translate into English. (2 marks)

ان مشكلة تلوث الهواء واحدة من اخطر المشكلات على الاطلاق.لانها لا تهدد حياة الانسان فقط ولكن حياة جميع الكائنات التى تعيش على كوكب الارض

……

……

B. Translate into English. (2 marks)

There is no doubt that smoking is a fatal habit. Figures show that the number of smoking victims is increasing all the time. There should be an end to this habit

……

……

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

a. How we can help to protect and improve the environment
b. How can students achieve their goals

……

……

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Unit 3 Water & Food Safety

Important vocabulary

carelessness	إهمال	fine	غرامة / يغرم
deliberately	عمدا	expiry	انتهاء الصلاحية
properly	بدقة	manufacture	يصنع
label	ملصق	count on / rely on	يعتمد على
industry	الصناعة	artificial	صناعي
aim	هدف	safety	الآمان
exist	يوجد	ingredients	مكونات طعام
fertile	خصب	reliable	موثوق فيه
manage	يدير	raw	نئ (غير مكتمل الطهى)
manager	مدير	syllable	مقطع
application	تطبيق	fertility	خصوبة
area	منطقة	cause	يسبب
generosity	كرم	wastes	فضلات
stress	ضغط	careless	مهمل
cooked	مطهى	communication	اتصال
contain	يحتوى	preservatives	مواد حافظة
content	محتوى	preserve	يحفظ
fridge	ثلاجة	belong to	ينتمي لـ
rules	قواعد	farms	مزارع
obey	يطيع	diseases	امراض
obedience	طاعة	man-made	من صنع الإنسان
flavour	طعم	citizen	مواطن
ketchup	كاتشب	fresh	طازج
plough	يحرث	baked	مخبوز
passenger	راكب	cover	يغطي
injured	مصاب	land	تهبط
serious	جاد -خطير	insects	حشرات
spider	عنكبوت	tasty	لذيذ
caramel	حلوى الكراميل	treat	يعامل / يعالج
cargo	شحنة	natural	طبيعي
tolerant	متسامح	crisps	بطاطس
tolerance	تسامح	valid	صالح / سارى
intolerance	تعصب	cells	خلايا
function	يعمل	check	يفحص
argue	يجادل	advertise	يعلن
race	سلالة	carbonated water	ماء مكربن / فوار
religion	دين	vinegar	خل



minority	أقلية	caffeine	كافين
peacefully	بسلام	corn oil	زيت ذرة
unfairly	بظلم	sunflowers	عباد شمس
expel	يطرد	responsibility	مسئولية
flavour	نكهة / طعم	organisations	منظمات
school project	مشروع مدرسى	potatoes	بطاطس

Expressions & Prepositions:

look up	يبحث عن كلمة فى قاموس	security and safety	الأمن والآمان
belong to	ينتمي الي	expiry date	تاريخ انتهاء الصلاحية
come from	يأتي من	careful with his money	ينتبه لماله
It is safe to eat	امن للأكل	careful of the snake	يحترس من الثعبان
full of / filled with	مملوء بـ	a reliable shop	محل موثوق فيه
Be blamed for	يلام على	advertise on TV	يعلن في التلفزيون
polluted / dirty water	ماء ملوث	go for a run	يذهب للجرى
make an advertisement	يعمل اعلان	good / bad for you	جيد / سئ لك
make ... very ill	يجعله مريضا جدا	keep cool	يظل باردا
make recommendations	يعمل توصيات	warn .... about	يحذر ... من
do a school project	ينفذ مشروع مدرسى	on purpose	عمدا
be fined / get a fine	يتم تغريمه	land on	يهبط على
Food Safety Organisation			منظمة الأمن الغذائي



carelessness	- not paying attention to what you are doing
deliberately	- you do something because you want to do it
exist	- to be real , present or alive
fertile	- fertile soil produces plenty of crops
industry	- the production of goods , especially in factories
manage	- to be in charge of a company
fine	- pay money as punishment
expiry	- the end of a period of time
label	- a piece of paper or other material with information on it
manufacture	- to make goods
properly	- correctly / in an acceptable way





ingredient **compounds** **elements** **mixture** **components**

ingredient ▪ مقادير ـ مقومات (شئ)

Coconut is a basic ingredient for many curries.

She has got the essential ingredients for success.

compounds ▪ مركب (كيميائي)

Common salt is a compound of sodium and chlorine.

elements ▪ عنصر ـ مقدار قليل

Customer relations is an important element in the job.

Oxygen and carbon are elements

mixture ▪ مزيج ـ خليط (بدون تفاعل كيمائي)

Add the eggs to the mixture and beat The city is a mixture of old and new buildings.

components ▪ مكون ـ جزء أساسي

The engine is one of the essential components of the car.

manage to **succeed in**

manage to +المصدر ▪ يتمكن من

He managed to answer the test. (succeed)

succeed in + (**v + ing**) ▪ ينجح فى

He succeeded in answering the test.

pollute **pollution** **polluted** **pollutants**

pollute = contaminate ▪ يلوث

Don't pollute the water.

pollution = contamination ▪ يجعل

Pollution is one of the most dangerous problems that we face.

polluted ▪ ملوث

This food is polluted. Don't eat it.

pollutants ▪ ملوثات

You mustn't throw pollutants into the Nile.

aim

aim to + مصدر ▪ يهدف إلى

I aim to join the university.

aim at + (v + ing) ▪ يهدف إلى

I aim at joining the university.

list **menu**

list ▪ قائمة (أسماء ـ أسعار التسوق)



There is a list of names in alphabetical order.

menu ▪ قائمة طعام فى مطعم
The waiter brought us the menu.

taste **tasty** **tasteful**

taste (v) ▪ يتذوق
Taste this and see if it's too salty.

taste (N) ▪ ذوق ـ طعم ـ مَذاق
That cake has a nice taste.

tasty (adj) ▪ لذيذ المَذاق (مع الأكل والشرب)
They serve very tasty dishes here.

tasteful (adj) ▪ حَسَنُ الذّوق
They bought tasteful furniture.

make

make + مفعول + **to** مصدر بدون ▪ يجعل
They made him study hard.

make + شخص / شئ + صفة ▪ يجعل
Capital makes business successful.

deliberately **accidentally**

deliberately = **on purpose** ▪ متعمداً
He committed the crime deliberately

accidentally ▪ بدون قصد
He stood on my leg accidentally.

chemical **a chemical**

chemical ▪ كيماوي (adj.)
Chemical weapons are mass-

a chemical ▪ مادة كيميائية (Noun)
Food which is grown using chemicals may be bad for us.

Reem: Did you read this report in the newspaper, Nehal? It's about a girl called Maya who was very ill.
Nihal : Oh dear. What happened?
Reem: It is believed that that she became ill after she washed some vegetables. She lives on a farm near the Nile and she used water from the river to wash them. The water was not clean .
Nihal : What happened to the girl?
Reem: She was taken to hospital. She **nearly** died, but now she is better. However, she wants to warn people about the dangers of water from the Nile.
Nihal : What does she want us to know?
Reem: She did a school project about pollution in the Nile and she sent it the newspaper. This is what her report says: It is thought that waste which is put into the river by factories is often so poisonous that it kills the fish. Sometimes the pollution is put in the river **deliberately** and sometimes through carelessness. Maya says that you must never wash food using water that may be filled with toxic chemicals.
Nihal : That is very sad. The water from the Nile used to make the soil fertile farmers liked the Nile floods because the soil helped their vegetable to grow.
Reem : That's true her report says that we need water for farms, for industry and for drinking. To get enough water we have to use water from the Nile. The problem is that each year there are more and more people who need more and more water. Now, it is said that in Egypt, about 38 million people drink polluted water. It is believed that ten thousand people become very ill every year as a result.
Nihal : What can we do about the problem?
Reem: I hope that the Nile's water will **be managed** better in the future so it won't be so polluted, but the most important thing is that we should all be taught about the dangers that exist today. Never drink dirty water from the Nile and be careful not to wash fruit or vegetables using dirty water as well.
Nihal : That's **good advice**, thanks, Reem.



Reading

Know what you eat

When you buy food from a shop, it is not always easy to know where the food has come from. There are now food safety organizations whose **aim** is to make sure that all the food that you buy is safe to eat.

Labels on the food may have a list of **ingredients**, so you know if they are natural or artificial. The labels should say when the food was **manufactured** and give an **expiry date** saying when it should be eaten by. Owners of shops that sell food that is later than its expiry date can **be fined**. Never eat food later than expiry date or it might make you very ill.

The food safety organizations cannot check all the food that is sold. When you buy fruit and vegetables such as potatoes and tomatoes, you might not know if they were grown using chemicals that they may be bad for you. Was your bread baked in a place that was clean, or was it full of germs ?

You must be very **careful with** meat and cheese. You should always buy fresh meat and cheese, so make sure that they haven't been in the shop for too long unless thy are kept cool. Cheese should also be covered when it is taken to the shops, so that insects cannot land on it. It is always best to buy food from a reliable shop or market, where you know that you can **count on** your food being both tasty and healthy. You must also be careful when you by **cooked food** from the street. Meat that is **raw** or not properly cooked can make you very ill if you eat it .

تدريبات علي الكلمات Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1. I've put the bread in the oven. How long does it need to…………..?
a) bakery b) ban c) bake d) burn

2. Ali is very sorry that he broke the window, but he didn't do it………. It was an accident.
a) carelessness b) definitely c) efficiently d) deliberately

3- We should depend on a……………….system of education to improve our schools.
a) damaged b) distant c) reliable d) disorganised

4- Many…………………… ingredients are unhealthy; natural foods are better.
a -artificial b preservative c expiry d valid

5- Sara's father …….. a hotel near the beach. It belonged to his family for years.
a) builds b) designs c) manages d) damages

6- The soil near the Nile is usually very ………, so there are many farms there.
a) fertile b) dry c) fatty d) poor



7- I hope that heart disease is a problem that won't ……………….. in the future.

a) exist b) existence c) resist d) resent

8- There's little pollution in the city because it doesn't have any ……………….. .

a) agriculture b) commerce c) industry d) tourism

9- Do you prefer natural water or ……………………….. water?

a) carbonated b) carbohydrate c) colour d) caramel

10- You shouldn't drink to much coffee because it contains ……….………. .

a) cargo b) carbon c) caffeine d) sells

11- You can keep this food for a long time because it contains ……………….. .

a) predictions b) professionals c) preserves d) preservatives

12- Here's your ticket for the museum. The ticket is ………………. for two days.

a) virtual b) valid c) vinegar d) vapour

13- Who can ……………………… the hotel successfully?

a) manager b) manages c) management d) manage

14- Thanks to its silt, the soil near the Nile is very …………………… .

a) barren b) infertile c) fertility d) fertile

15- Egypt should improve its ……………………… to limit our imports.

a) industry b) sports c) deserts d) beaches

16- Our meat must be ………………………… cooked.

a) proper b) property c) preparatory d) properly

17- Lake Nasser is one of the man- ……………………… lakes.

a) make b) making c) made d) makes

18- Why is it important that farmers have fertile …………………………?

a) soil b) earth c) ground d) floor

19- Vegetables shouldn't be washed by …………………………….. water.

a) clean b) pollution c) polluted d) good

20- He hurts his opponent ……………………………….. .

a) deliberate b) accidentally c) deliberately d) serious

21- Do you believe in the ………………………….. of Allah ? Yes , of course.

a) exit b) exist c) existence d) existing

22- What is to be blamed ………………………… the problem of water pollution?

a) in b) on c) about d) for

23- The boy should be punished due to his ……………………………… .

a) cleverness b) skill c) carelessness d) good

24- The factory throwing its waste ………………………….. must be fined.

a) carefully b) well c) deliberately d) nicely

25- Pollution is dangerous as it leads to many ……………………….. .

a) benefits b) diseases c) health d) good

26- Be careful when you buy .... food from the street.

a) cooking b) cooked c) cooks d) cook

27- Faremers are well-known for their ....

a) generosity b) generous c) miserly d) miser

28- Do you know where this food .... from?

a) comes b) gives c) takes d) receives

29- Is this food .... to eat?

a) safely b) safety c) save d) safe

30- Everyone should have a fixed .... and try hard to achieve it.

a) aid b) aim c) air d) arm

31- The food safety .... makes sure of food safety.

a) school b) trip c) class d) organisation

32- You should read the .... on the food carefully.

a) title b) address c) label d) table

33- The label helps you know if the food is natural or ....

a) synthetic b) artificial c) fake d) false

34- My mother has bought all the .... to make us mahshi.

a) ingredients b) elements c) blend d) mix

35- Is this food .... locally?

a) manufacure b) manufactured c) manufacturer d) manufacturing

36- It is necessary to make sure of the .... date.

a) expire b) expiring c) expired d) expiry

37- If you have a financial problem you can count .... me.

a) in b) on c) at d) of

38- Many people like eating ice cream because it is ....

a) tasty b) tasteful c) test d) taste

39- Who is the .... of this restaurant.

a) own b) owned c) ownership d) owner

Grammar



جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبني للمعلوم) الشكل العام لاي جملة passive يكون كالتالي :

مفعول + فعل مساعد (be) + P.P + by + فاعل الجملة



يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة ال passive وهما (by والفاعل)
اذا كان الفاعل ضمير واردنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول اذا كان ضمير وسنبدأ به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل
الازمنة في الـ passive

Tense الزمن	Passive المجهول
Present simple المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P
Past simple الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P
Present continuous المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P
Past continuous الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P
Present perfect المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P
Past perfect الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P
Will / would / can / could May / might / shall / should + مصدر Must / ought to	Will / would / can / could May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P Must / ought to
Have / has / had / will have to Needn't – seem to – appear to + مصدر (be) going / supposed to / about to Would like to	Have / has / had / will have to Needn't – seem to – appear to (be) + P.P (be) going / supposed to/ about to Would like to

Examples

- Present simple المضارع البسيط

She writes the homework every day — The homework is written every day

- Past simple الماضي البسيط

They watched TV last night — TV was watched last night

- Present continuous المضارع المستمر

We are cooking lunch — Lunch is being cooked .

- Past continuous الماضي المستمر

He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday . — A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday .

- Present perfect المضارع التام

She has cleaned the rooms recently — The rooms have been cleaned recently .

- Past perfect الماضي التام

Someone had stolen my wallet — My wallet had been stolen .

- future simple المستقبل البسيط

Mona will wash the dishes — The dishes will be washed
Osama is going to prepare the luggage — The luggage is going to be prepared



١ـ الافعال التي ياتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون to (see- hear – make – help) عند التحويل للـ passive نستخدم to

The teacher made us write the homework . → We were made to write the homework .
I saw him play tennis → he was seen to play tennis

٢ـ الافعال المتبوعة بفعل (v.ing) نستخدم (being + p.p) في المبني للمجهول

like/love/hate/remember/ enjoy/avoid

I dislike people laughing at me → I dislike being laughed at .
I don't like people deceiving me. → I don't like being deceived .

٣ـ اذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم (be + p.p)

1- **He** let people deceive **him** — الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- He let himself be deceived

• **She** let others cheat **her**.

she **let herself be cheated** by others.

2- He let his sister watch TV — لاحظ الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول

- His sister **was allowed to** watch TV

4يستخدم need to في المبني للمجهول بطريقتين:

Need to + inf. في المعلوم

Need to be + PP. / Need + V +ing في المجهول

• We **need to clean** the floor.

The floor **needs to be cleaned**.

=The floor needs cleaning.

5- الافعال فى التركيبات الآتية

People	say - think know -consider announce – report expect - believe agree – predict understand- deny	It is + pp من هذه الأفعال المضارع Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf) الماضى Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp

الافعال السابقة يكتب بعدها that و يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة إخري فيكون التحويل للـ passive بطريقتين

الطريقة الاولي ← طريقة (it)

People say that	It is said that ....
We think that	It is thought that ....
People believe that	It is believed that ....
People thought that	It was thought that ....
Scientists have shown.......	It has been shown that..........

Ex : People know that the internet can be dangerous sometimes.

It is known that the internet can be dangerous sometimes

Ex2 : They believed that he has a big house

It was believed that he has a big house .

Ex3 : scientists have shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

It has been shown that our planet is gradually getting warmer.

الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثانى

١- نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني المكتوب بعد that ٢- نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ passive

٣- اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم to + inf اما اذا كان ماضي نستخدم to have + p.p

Ex : We say that she is hard-working .

She is said to be hard-working

Ex2 : People know that he killed his wife .

He is known to have killed his wife

لاحظ (علي الطريق الثانية في التحويل)

-The newspaper reported that the bank was robbed

The bank was reported to have been robbed

- People believed that she was writing a story .

She was believed to have been writing a story .

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1 That old hotel…………………. as a museum in the future.
a could use b could be using c could be used d could have used

2- The new building will be used …………….young children who do not go to school yet.
a to b with c at d by

3- Around six hours a day……………………… checking emails in many offices.
a spent b are to spend c are spending d are spent

4- Drive carefully here because the road…………………………………… .
a was repaired b is repairing c is being repaired d is repaired

5-Hala's cousin ……………………….to the station so he can take the train to Alexandria.
a is going to be taken b will take c is going to take d will be taking

6- I can't wait for the holidays. My parents……… my sisters and me to our favourite beach!
a are taken b are taking c will have been taken d take

7- A new school near my home……………………….. and it will be open next year.
a will build b was building c is building d is being built

8- Hundreds of sailing boats………….. from the beach yesterday. They looked really lovely.
a can be seen b are seen c could be seen d were being seen

9- The teacher says that a new subject……………………….. next week.
a is taught b will be taught c will teach d is going to teach

10 Our rubbish……………………….. every week.
a are collected b is collected c was collecting d is collecting

11- We can't get on the plane yet because it……………………………
a is cleaning b is cleaned c has been cleaned d is being cleaned

12-Look! Some flowers ....by those children for today's spring festival.
a been drawn b were drawn c are being drawn d were drawing

13-The internet ………………….everywhere.
a are used b is used c used d is using

14-My car needs ………………………….
a to repairing b to repair c to be repaired d to have repaired

15- Let's hurry; the plane is going to …………………….off
a-take b-took c be taken d taking

16-Many tourists ……………………………in the pool.
a could see b could be seeing c could be seen d could have seen

17-Lunch …………………now
a-prepares b-is preparing c is being prepared d-will prepare

18-Your homework …………………….tomorrow.
a-will mark b-is marked c- will be marked d-will be marking

19-Many new ways of saving energy ………………. by scientists at the moment.
a- are developing b-will be developed c-are being developed d-were developed

20-Don't put those old batteries in the bin. They should ………….. to a special place.
a-take b-took c-be taken d-be taking

21-we should all ……………….about the dangers that exist today
a-are teaching b- teaches c- be taught d- taught

22-today, almost any information you need……………on the internet.
a-can find b-can be found c-can found d-can be finding

23- The Pyramids ……………………….by millions of tourists every year
a visited b is visited c are visited d- are visiting

24-the amount of energy ………………that we use every year.
a-must reduce b-must be reducing c-must reduced d-must be reduced
25-When you arrive at the hotel, you ………………….. to your room.
a-will show b-are showing c-will be shown d-are shown
26-I've seen the plans. Two new hotels .... near the beach next year.
a-are going to be built b-are built c-are building d-will build
27-A lot of bread ………………at the baker's today.
a-is baking b-will bake c-is being baked d-baked
28-Could your maths problem ……………….?
a-be solving b-be solved c-solve d-being solved
29-he went to university to………………..as a doctor.
a-train b-be trained c-be training d-trained
30- I don't want ……………….any more.
a-deceive b-to be deceived c-being deceived d-to have deceived
31. It………………..that the population of the world is more than seven billion.
a) believes b) believed c) is believed d) is believing
32-Is the exercise …………………. now?
a-doing b-being done b-do c-be done
33-I think fewer letters will ………………….. in the future.
a-write b-be wrote b-be written c-have written
34-There is a hole in the roof, which needs ……………….. at.
a-to be looked b-to be looking b-to look c-be looked
35- The TV programme about space ……………….. at the moment.
a-is showing b-is being shown b-has shown c-are showing
36-meat ……………………well before you eat it.
a- should cook b-should be cooking c-should be cooked d-should cooked
37. I'm in trouble. I really want …………………….. .
a. to help b. to helping c. being helped d. to be helped
38. It .... that air travel will become more popular in the future.
a- is thought b- was thought c- thought d- thinks
39- I don't like.......................... at.
a. people laughing b. having laughed c. being laughed d. people laughed
40-After the death of her husband, the poor woman was thought.......... from amnesia.
a. is suffered b. to have suffered c. suffer d. to be suffered
41. I was advised .... by a doctor, but it was not possible.
a. seeing b. to be seen c. to see d. being seen
42- The play is suggested to …………… because the leading actor is ill.
a) being cancelled b) cancel c) have cancelled d) be cancelled
43- it …………….that an accident took place on the ring road.
a- reported b- reports c- had reported d- has been reported
44-I wouldn't like……………………given instructions.
a) to be b) being c) has been d) had been
45-The hotel rooms …………………..next month.
a are decorated *b* will be decorated *c* will decorate *d* need to decorate
46- Our house ……………………decorated yet .
a hasn't been b hasn't c hadn't been d won't have
47- The police said that the windows…………… before the thieves went into the building.
a broke b had broken c have being broken d had been broken
48- Those men …………………………..our house yesterday morning.
a are decorating b were being decorated c have been decorating d were decorating
49- All the cakes in that shop ………………………by my aunt. She works there.
a made b were making c have been made d have
50- A lot more birds ………………………on the shore this year.
a have been seen b have seen c had been seen d saw
51 When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money…………………………
a had taken b has been taken c had been taken d has taken
52-By last summer, the new factory……………….
a-was built b-built c had been built d has been built
53- This picture ………………..in the nineteenth century.



a-painted b-was painting c-is painted d-was painted

54- When we went into the hotel room, the beds ....

a-weren't making b-haven't been made c-weren't made d-aren't made.

55-This library book is very old . I think it .... by a lot of people!

a-was being read b-has been read c-has read d-was reading

56-The film ....by many millions of people since it was made in 1968

a-was watched b-has been watched c-has watched d-had watched

57-Many science articles by Clarke ....in magazines before the war ended

a-is published b-was published c-had been published d-has been published

58-The computer ....by the teacher yesterday.

a-is checked b-has been checked c- was checked d-was checking

59. The secretary was made .... twenty letters in only three hours.

a. type b. typed c. to type d. typing

60- I borrowed my brother's mobile while mine ....

a. had been repaired b. was repairing c. was being repaired d. was been repaired

---

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

How to answer the complete question?

أقر القطعة التالية ثم اكتب الكلمة المناسبة جيداً لكل فراغ مما يأتي: ٣ درجات

- كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً لفهم الفكرة العامة ، ثم اقرأها مرة ثانية مع تخمين الإجابة لكل فراغ.

ـ حدد الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة الفراغ .

ـ اقرأ الجملة التي بها الفراغ في الفقرة بالكلمة التي حددتها لترى مدى تناسبها مع المعني.

ـ ركز في سياق الفقرة فقد تكون درستها في المنهج و بالتالي تستطيع معرفة مفرداتها جيداً.

ـ يهتم السؤال بالمفردات و التعبيرات ، فعليك حفظها جيداً.

Labels on the food may have a list of **(1)......................**, so you know if they are natural or artificial. The labels should say when the food was **manufactured** and give an **(2).......................... date** saying when it should be eaten by. Owners of shops (3)............................. sell food that is later than its expiry date can **be** (4).................... Never eat food later than expiry date or it might make you very ill.

It is always best to buy food from a (1)........................ shop or market, where you know that you can **(2)................................. on** your food being both tasty and healthy. You must also be careful (3)............................. you buy **cooked food** from the street. Meat that is **raw** or not properly (4)............................... can make you very ill if you eat it .

Maya (1)......................a school project about pollution in the Nile and she sent it the newspaper. This is what her report says: It is thought that (2)..................... which is put into the river by factories is often so (3)................. that it kills the fish. Sometimes the pollution is put in the river **deliberately** and sometimes through carelessness. Maya says that you must (4)................... wash food using water that may be filled with toxic chemicals



These are some of the (1) .... of hygiene. You should always .... (2) .... your hands before a meal. You should (3) .... more often in hot weather or when you have been running or been to the gym. You should also be very careful (4) .... the food you eat and the water you drink

❸Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1-The food safety organisation cannot check all the food that is sold.

....

....

2-It is always best to buy food from a reliable shop or market, where you know that you can count on your food being both tasty and healthy

....

....

3-Television has a great influence on children so it must increase their culture in a simple and interesting way.

....

4-Eating fast meals saves time but it might do harm to health because they have many artificial substances.

....

....

(B) Translate only into English:

١ـ علينـا بترشيد استخـدام الميــاه العذبة و إلا سنواجه شدة الظمأ مستقبلا.

....

....

٢ـ اذا لم نتناول الغذاء الصحى،فننا نسوف نصاب بالامراض تنفقد قدرتنا على اداء اعمالنا بشكل جيد

....

....

٣ـ تعتمد اى امة على شبابها فى تنفيذ المشروعات الصناعية والزراعية

....

....

٤ـ تسعى الحكومة الى توفير احتياجات الشعب بكل السبل وهذا يستلزم زيادة الانتاج وتنظيم النسل

....

....

٥ـ مصر هي مهد الحضارة و ستظل للابد منارة للعلم والعلماء.

....

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٦ـ تنشئ الحكومة مدن جديدة خارج القاهرة الكبرى لحل مشكل الإسكان والمرور.

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Test on unit 3

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: (8) marks

1- The player committed dangerous fouls ………….. so he was sent away.
a) carefully b) deliberately c) luckily d) careless

2- Those who lost their legs or arms are in need of having …………….. limbs.
a) industrial b) synthetic c) artificial d) natural

3- Our farming always counts ………………… the Nile water.
a) from b) of c) in d) on

4- Mom always cooks……………….food.
a. taste b. tasteful c. tastefullness d. tasty

5- Lions living in grasslands eat ………………………… meat.
a) cooked b) grilled c) boiled d) raw

6- Potatoes grown using ………………………… may be bad for our health.
a) chemicals b) manure c) nature d) silt

7-Pollution is dangerous as it leads to many ………….. .
a) benefits b) diseases c) health d) good

8-You should read the ………… on the food carefully.
a) title b) address c) label d) table

9- Gulliver's Travels …………………… by Jonathan Swift is interesting.
a) wrote b) was written c) was writing d) written

10- All the efforts …………..... to increase our products.
a) made b) will have made c) will make d) will be made

11- Not much ………………………….. about this matter.
a) have said b) has said c) has been said d) have been said

12- ………. that people have lived in the desert for thousands of years.
a) People are known b) It is known c) People known d) It is knowing

13 These old houses need ……………….. first.
a) demolish b) to demolish c) have demolished d) to be demolished

14- Could the match …………….tomorrow because of the weather?
a- cancelled b- to be cancelled c – be cancelled d- cancel

15- Don't let yourself ………………………
a) be laughed at b) laughed at c) laugh at d) were laughed at

16- The tomb of the great king can still ………………….. .
a) seen b) be seen c) be watched d) have seen

2. Complete each space with one word: (4 marks)

Smoking is bad (1) …… your lungs, which is why you cough and find it(2)…... …… to breathe. Thousands of people die (3) …..………… they smoke. It is also bad for you to breathe someone's cigarette smoke. The smoke has got more than 4,000 chemicals in it and some of these are (4) …………… .

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (7 marks

Advertising has become a very specialized activity in modern times. In the business world of today, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great competition between the different manufacturers of the same kind of product to persuade **purchasers** to buy their own particular make. They always have to remind the customer of the name and the quality of their product. They do this by advertising. The manufacturer advertises in the newspaper and on posters. He sometimes pays for songs to be sung about his product on commercial radio programmes. He employs attractive salesgirls to distribute samples of **it**. He organizes competitions with prizes for the winners. He often advertises on the screens of local cinemas. Most important of all, in those countries that have television, he has advertisements put into the programmes whenever this is possible. Manufacturers often spend large sums of money on advertisements.

We buy a particular product because we think that it is the best. We usually think so because the advertisements say so. Some people never pause to ask themselves if the advertisements are telling the truth.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Manufacturers advertise the goods they want to sell ....

a) in newspapers b) on posters
c) on TV programmes d) in different means of advertising

2. We buy certain goods because ....

a) advertisements affect us b) we don't need them
c) supply is greater than demand d) we buy a certain make

4. The word "purchasers" in this passage means..................

a) customers b) producers c) investors d) sellers

4. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to ....

a) his goods b) his product c) his factory d)his advertisement

b. Answer the following questions:

5. Why do manufacturers spend so much money on advertising ?

....

....

6. Find in the text words which mean:

a) quantities b) notices of something for sale

....

....

7. What else, do you think, manufacturers of a product can do to increase their sales?

....

4. A. Translate into English. (2 marks)

- عليك تناول وجبات متوازنة بها العناصر الغذائية الضرورية للصحة الجيدة

....

....

B. Translate into English. (2 marks)

Egyptians should buy locally-made products to cut out imports and raise the standard of living.

....

....

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

a. The importance of eating healthy food.
b. The role of youth in making their country better.

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Unit 4 School For All

Important vocabulary

pass	ينجح فى / يجتاز	develop	ينمو / يطور
sound	صوت	overcome	يتغلب على
ability	قدرة	lazy	كسول
visual	مرئى / بصرى	support	دعم / تأييد
vocational	مهنى	triumph	انتصار
dyslexia	عسر القراءة والكتابة	potential	امكانية / جهد
colour-blind	عمى الوان	brilliant	متألق / لامع
particular	محدد / معين	finally	أخيرا
intelligence	ذكاء	percent	في المائة
learning	تعليم	the same	نفس
physical power	قوة بدنية	repair	يصلح
qualifications	مؤهلات	mechanic secretary	مساعد ميكانيكي
accountant	محاسب	maps	خرائط
mean	يعني	disability	عجز
numbers	أرقام	accountant	محاسب
understanding	فهم	interrupt	يقاطع
conduct	يتصرف / يقوم بـ	ring	يرن
virtual	حقيقى / فعلى	noisy	صاخب
rough	خشن / مضطرب / عاصف	progress	تقدم
waiter	جرسون	note	يلاحظ
film-maker	صانع الفيلم	results	نتائج
illustrator	رسام توضيحى	summary	ملخص
feeling	شعور	mind	يمانع
amazing	مذهل	bright	لامع / ساطع
actually	في الواقع	army	جيش
fixing	تثبيت / تصليح	insects	حشرات
include	يشمل	enough	كافي
common	شائع	plough	محراث
archaeologist	عالم آثار	flying	طيران
traffic signs	إشارات المرور	academic	جامعى / علمى
fear	خوف	patient	صبور
prepare	يعد	guide	مرشد
survey	فحص / احصائية	jungle	أدغال
advantage	ميزة	sports teacher	مدرس العاب
forest	غابة	primary teacher	مدرس ابتدائي
dark	غامق	interrupt	يقاطع
prompts	ردود عاجلة	vet	طبيب بيطرى

Expressions & Prepositions:

talk about	يتحدث عن	take responsibility for	يتحمل المسئولية عن
succeed in	ينجح في	ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة
in different ways	بطرق مختلفة	have to overcome	يجب أن يتغلب علي

in the same way	بنفس الطريقة	prepare food for	يجهز الطعام لـ
in fact	في الواقع	tell the difference	يميز الفرق
in truth	في الحقيقة	have an advantage over	له ميزة علي
useful to	مفيد لـ	as a result	نتيجة لذلك
colour- blind	عمي ألوان	knock on the door	يطرق على الباب
laugh at	يسخر من	make a note of	يدون ملاحظات على
good at	ماهر في	make it difficult	يجعل من الصعب
focus on	يركز علي	good with numbers	جيد فى الحساب
fear of insects	خوف من الحشرات	good with his hands	جيد فى استخدام يديه
for example	علي سبيل المثال	the lights go out	تنطفئ الانوار
take turns	يتبادل الأدوار	people of all ages	ناس من كل الاعمار
strang coloured	غريب الالوان	do well in the exams	يتحسن فى الامتحانات
still in progress	لا يزال مستمرا	conduct a survey	يجرى استطلاع رأى



pass	succeed in an exam
sound	something that you can hear
ability	your skill or physical power to do something
visual	to do with seeing
vocational	to do with job or work
develop	to grow or change over time
lazy	not liking work or doing things that are difficult
overcome	succeed in controlling a problem
potential	abilities that might make someone successful or useful
support	help that you give to a person or people
triumph	an important success

Language notes

Pass (لا تأخذ حرف جر)

♣He can pass the exam (test) easily

♣ sound صوت غير أدمى ♣ I enjoy the sounds of birds

♣ sound يبدو ♣ It sounds lovely

♣ ability قدرة ♣ you should harness تسخر your ability to help the disabled المعاقين

♣ other (صفه يتبعها جمع)واحيانا اسم لايعد)

- I will visit other countries.

♣ others تحل محل ضمير فاعل او ضمير مفعول

- Some people are rich others are poor.
- Some writers are greater than others.

♣ another صفه يتبعها اسم مفرد او عدد

- I will read another story.
- Do you want another one.

♣In fact / In truth / Actually (نستخدم هذه الكلمات للتأكيد)

- ♣ In fact , people don't have the same level of intelligence .
- ♣ percent (%) في المائة ♣About 10 percent of people in Egypt have dyslexia
- ♣Although //However = but تدل علي التناقض
- ♣ Mona is lazy .However , she can pass the exam.
- ♣Although he can't tell the difference between blue and pink , he became a brilliant scientist.
- ♣vocational مهني
- ♣ Fixing and making things are vocational subjects.
- ♣Colour-blind people can't see colours in the way that most people do.
- ♣laugh at = mock يسخر من
- ♣People laughed at him for wearing strange coloured clothes.
- ♣ Everyone + فعل مفرد + (الضمير العائد عليها جمع)
- ♣Everyone is friendly , aren't they?
- ♣Everyone has the potential to do amazing things to work hard to overcome their problems

- wear	يرتدي (لابس)	- When I saw Ali. He was wearing a red dress.
- put on	يلبس (يقوم باللبس)	- I waited for him until he put on his clothes.
- between	بين (اثنين)	- Soha sat between me and Huda.
- among	بين (أكثر من اثنين)	- Soha sat between her friends.

- illustrator	رسام كرتون	- photographer	مصور فوتوغرافي	- painter	رسام صور
- skill	مهـــــارة	- skull	جمجمـــــة	- scales	ميزان
- vocational	مهـــــني	- vacationer	سائح / قائم بأجازة		
- weather	الطقس	- climate	المناخ	- whether	إذا / سواء



Interviewer : In today's programme, we are going to learn about learning. With us is a professor from Cairo University: Dr Fareeda. She has just read a book about people's intelligence. Do you want to talk to us about the book doctor?

Dr. Fareeda: Yes, I do. Thank you. The book was written by an American professor.

Interviewer : Wasn't it written in 1980s?

Dr. Fareeda: Yes, it was, but the book is still very important for us today. We usually call a person intelligent when they study hard and pass their exams, but the professor understood that people do not all learn in the same way.

Interviewer : Did he think that people were intelligent in different ways?

Dr. Fareeda: Yes, he did. He said that people could be intelligent in eight different ways.

Interviewer : Aren't people intelligent if they can read and write well?

Dr. Fareeda: Yes they are. However, some people have problems reading and writing. This does not mean they aren't intelligent. For example, they might be intelligent because they are good at numbers. We are all different. Another kind of person is intelligent because they are good at understanding visual things such as maps and pictures. And another is intelligent because they are good at understanding sounds and music.

Interviewer : Hm! Can you tell us the other four ways that people are intelligent?

Dr. Fareeda: Yes, I can. Some people are intelligent because they understand plants, animals and the weather. Some are intelligent because they can use their body to do things. For example, surgeons. Others can understand people and how they're feeling. And finally, some people are intelligent because they can understand their own abilities.

Interviewer : Should we teach everyone in a different way then?
Dr. Fareeda: That would be very difficult. However, it's important for students and teachers to remember that we are not all the same. People all learn in a different way.
Interviewer : Thank you professor. That was very interesting. Will you talk to us again or in another programme?
Dr. Fareeda: Yes, I will. **Interviewer** : Thank you.



Problems with learning

School is really important for all children. However, Children do not all develop or learn in the same way and many students have to overcome problems. What is easy for a student might be a triumph for others.

About ten percent of people in Egypt have something called dyslexia. People with dyslexia find it difficult to read. In the past, people used to think that students with dyslexia were lazy and didn't want to learn. Other people thought they were not intelligent.

Actually, people with dyslexia are usually intelligent in other ways. For example, they are often very good at vocational subjects such as fixing or making things. Some very famous people had or have dyslexia including Albert Einstein and the film maker Steven Spielberg. Today, teachers can often help people with dyslexia to be very successful.

Another common problem is being colour-blind. People who are colour-blind cannot see colours in the way that most people do. This can make it very difficult for them to read maps and traffic signs. It can also be very difficult to prepare food. For example, they cannot always see when meat is cooked.

Of course colour-blind people can be very intelligent. In fact, the first person to study being colour-blind was an Englishman called John Dalton, who was born in 1794. He realised he was colour-blind when people laughed at him for wearing strange-coloured clothes. Although he couldn't tell the difference between blue, pink and other colours, he became a teacher and a brilliant scientist.

People are all different and have different problems in their lives. In truth, everyone has the potential to do amazing things if they work hard to overcome their problems, and if they are given the right help and support.

تدريبات علي الكلمات Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- My little brother is always ………………… . He doesn't want to do anything!
a) clever b) active c) lazy d) interested

2- Hala always does very well in her exams. She has the ………………. to go to a very good university.
a) potential b) triumph c) luck d) support

3- His grandfather is nearly 90 and needs the ………… of his family every day.
a) discount b) blame c) discouragement d) support

4- Very small babies need milk to grow and ………………………… .
a) shrink b) develop c) reduce d) decrease

5- Mona is trying to ………………. Her fear of insects. She's reading about them.



a) raise b) multiply c) increase d) overcome

6- I love the ………………………. of birds singing in the morning.

a) voice b) noisy c) soup d) sound

7- I think, Amal has the ……………… to become a doctor when she's older.

a) able b) ability c) adapt d) good

8- All of the students …………… the exam so the teacher was very pleased.

a) past b) passed by c) passed d) paid

9- Karim would like a ……………….. Job, such as being a mechanic.

a) vocational b) skill c) study d) work

10- I remember things better when I study ……………… things such as maps.

a) virtual b) seeing c) see d) visual

11- A ……………….. is very fit and likes being outside.

a) librarian b) science teacher c) sports teacher d) history teacher

12- A / An ………………. must be good at maths and working with numbers.

a) vet b) mechanic c) doctor d) accountant

13- A / An ………. should be friendly and polite as he serves people of all ages.

a) player b) waiter c) archaeologist d) journalist

14- A …………………. must be good with his hands and repairing things.

a) mechanic b) builder c) driver d) vet

15- A ……………… must know how the body works and really like animals.

a) vet b) scientist c) patient d) secretary

16- I hope you will ……………………….. your exams.

a) pass b) succeed c) past d) passed

17- Some people are good at cutting hair while others are good …….. numbers.

a) for b) with c) to d) in

18- He is excellent at geography as he is good at understanding …………….. .

a) sums b) fun c) maps d) labs

19- This kind of work needs physical ……………………….. .

a) able b) enable c) unable d) ability

20- To join top faculties, you should be good at ……………………….. .

a) history b) geography c) languages d) art

21- People have different levels of ……………………….. .

a) intelligence b) intelligent c) stupid d) foolish

22- To help students learn better, I sometimes use ……………………. aids.

a) vision b) visibility c) visual d) liquid

23- I hope I will work as a professor at ……………………….. .

a) school b) kindergarten c) university d) nursery

24- What is the best way to ……………………….. in your exams.

a) pass b) succeed c) past d) passed

25- He has the intelligence and the ……………………….. to be successful.

a) ability b) disability c) capable d) able

26- My daughter is intelligent ……………….. to answer this difficult question.

a) too b) so c) such d) enough

27- People could be intelligent in eight different ……………………….. .

a) roads b) ways c) routes d) paths

28- You should ……………………….. your fear of heights .

a) overdo b) overcome c) come d) become

29- School is ……………………….. important for all children.

a) real b) reality c) really d) unreal

30- Children don't all develop or learn in the ……………………….. way.
a) similar b) same c) some d) sum
31- What is easy for some students might be a ……………………….. for others.
a) win b) loss c) trumpet d) triumph
32- People with ……………………….. find it very difficult to read .
a) dyslexia b) dilemma c) dyes d) insomnia
33- Actually, people ……….. dyslexia are usually very intelligent in other ways.
a) in b) on c) of d) with
34- They are often very good at vocational subjects …………….. fixing things.
a) so b) like c) such d) unlike
35- Steven Spielberg is a famous film- ……………………….. .
a) doer b) maker c) baker d) broker
36- People who are colour- ……………………….. can't see colours properly.
a) deaf b) dumb c) blend d) blind
37- People might laugh ………………….. you when you wear strange colours.
a) about b) for c) at d) on
38- It was ……………………….. that Soha came top in the writing exam.
a) amazing b) maze c) amazed d) maize
39- The orphans get a lot of ……………………….. from charities.
a) surprise b) sunrise c) support d) export
40- We should help our country to grow and ……………………….. .
a) deterorate b) demolish c) develop d) vanish
41- ……………………….. I don't like history. I prefer maths.
a) Actually b) Actual c) Factual d) Act
42- ……………………….. fact, I prefer academic jobs to vocational jobs.
a) In b) On c) At d) With
43- Experts think that some colour-blind people have advantage ……….. others.
a) in b) at c) to d) over

Grammar

The past continuous tense الماضي المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (فاعل + was/were + verb + ing)

➢They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.

٢ـ في حالة النفي: يتكون من (فاعل +was/were not + verb + ing)

➢Jana **wasn't preparing** dinner.

٣ـ في حالة السؤال: يتكون من (Was, Were + sub…+ verb + ing ….?)

or

(اداة استفهام +was, were + sub…+ verb + ing ….?)

➢Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't

✍- What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They were playing football

٣ـ في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من (مفعول+was, were + being+ p.p…)

➢TV **was being watched** yesterday evening

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

١-للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي فى وقت معين

- Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.

٢للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر فى الماضي.

- While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang

٣-للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت فى الماضي مع (While/As/When)

- While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.
- While / As / When I was doing my homework, my sister was helping my mother.
- While I was finishing one story, I was planning the next one

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

(all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time), while بينما, as بينما, just as بينما, when عندما, between 6 and 8 , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday طول اليوم امس

Important notes

١- لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضي البسيط مثل :

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear - taste – smell –be -seem

e.g. She seemed ill when I visited her.

- While I was at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.
- My car was stolen while I was on holiday.

٢- اذا لم ياتي بعد while فاعل ياتي بعدها (v + ing)

- While playing football, I fell and broke my leg

٣- يمكن استخدام on بدلا من when وياتي بعدها (v+ ing)

- When the thief saw the police, he ran away.= On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

٣- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while وياتي بعدها (noun)

- During my lunchtime, the phone rang

تركيبات هامة

While /As/ When	→ ماضي مستمر	→ ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط →	While /As/ When	→ ماضي مستمر
When	→ ماضي بسيط	→ ماضي مستمر
→ ماضي مستمر	When	→ ماضي بسيط
While/when/As	→ ماضي مستمر	→ ماضي مستمر

While(بدون فاعل) + v ing	→ ماضي بسيط
During + noun	→ ماضي بسيط
on + v + ing	→ ماضي بسيط

The present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من
(فاعل + has/have + P.P)

➢ Ex.He has watched the match.

٢ـ في حالة النفي: يتكون من
(فاعل +has/have(not) + p.p......)

➢ Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

٣ـ في حالة السؤال: يتكون من
(Have/has + sub…+ p.p ….?)

or

(اداة استفهام +have/has + sub…+ p.p ….?)

➢❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

✍- When have you finished your homework?

٣ـ في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من
(مفعول+have/has + been+ p.p…)

➢ TV has been watched by them.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١ـيستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai has just washed the dishes.

٢ – حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر فى المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.

٣ـحدث بدا فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر

➔ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.
➔ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.
➔Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

٤ـ يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقته

E.g. – I have painted the house .

٣ا.لكلمات الدالة Key words

ever

تستخدم (ever)مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

➲Have you ever been to the desert?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

١ـتستخدم ايضا فى الجملة التى تبدا ب:
It's the first time + فاعل+have / has + ever + p.p

➲It is the first time I have ever seen snow.

٢ـ الجمل التى تحتوى على صيغة التفضيل:

فاعل + Is/are the	صفة + est	+ اسم + I have ever + p.p
	Most + صفة طويلة	

➲ This is the tallest tree I have ever seen.
➲Soha is the most intelligent girl I have ever met.

٣ـالجمل التى تبدا ب No
Nothing like this has ever happened to me.

never

✍ تستخدم (never)مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا):

➲He's never ridden a camel and he's never seen the sea.

لاحظ : ميكن ان نستخدم never فى الجمل الاتية :

(never) + (before)
➲My brother has never driven a car before

(never) + such + اسم موصوف
➲ I have never seen such a tall tree.



just	يستخدم (just) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (حالا) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة :
Leila isn't here. She's just gone. The bus has just left! I can see it over there	
already	يستخدم (already) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة :
Hany has already made his bed ← Leila has finished her homework already.	تاتى already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث ← تاتى already فى نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة ←
yet	تستخدم (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الان) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :
← Have you finished your homework yet? ←← I haven't had breakfast yet.	تاتى yet فى نهاية السؤال تاتى yet فى نهاية الجملة المنفية
Lately	مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال))
E.g. I haven't met Soha lately.	
recently	مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة او سؤال)
Samy has married recently.	
Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	Last (week- month – year – Monday - night) 1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation I /He/she *was* ………./the age of…… /the beginning of …. Since the last + اسم (since the last visit/match.
I've studied English since I was eight years old	
For + مدة كاملة	(a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15 minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season) (a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever) For the last/past + مدة (for the last week/month) الخلاصة (تاتى مع كل ماانتهى ب S ويبدا ب a /an)
♣ I have lived here for 13 years.	

يمكن استخدام since كاداة ربط

Have/has + p.p	Since	ماضى بسيط ←
It's a period of time		ماضى بسيط ←

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .
➢he has studied English since she started her school.

لاحظ الفرق بين (have/has) been to & (have/has) gone to

١ ـ ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل has/have been to

E.g. Hassan has been to London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)
➔My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.
➔Ahmed, where have you been?
➔Have you been to America before?

٢ـ ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to

➔He has gone to London = (He is still there/ He is in London now)
➔Ali has gone to school.



➔Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's
➔where has heba gone? I can't find her.

لاحظ مكان الكلمات

Have/has +	already/just	+ p.p......... .
Have/has +	never	+ p.p.........
haven't/hasn't +	p.p.....	Yet /lately
Have/Has + sub	ever	+ p.p ....?
Have/Has + sub +	p.p	Yet ?

Exercises

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- It's more than 20 years .... I travelled abroad.
a) while b) before c) when d) since
2. Salma ....tennis since she was five years old.
a) has played b) was playing c) played d) is playing
3. Oh! I .... my passport. What should I do?
a) lost b) have lost c) had lost d) were losing
4-It's two weeks since we last ....
a- meeting b-had met c-have met d-met
5-Tamer ....a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.
a-has b-had c-has had d-was having
6-I have .... been to the zoo before.
a- Just b- yet c- ever d- never
7-Belal is not here. He has .... to the dentist's
a-went b-gone c-been d-goes
8-This is the best book that I ....
a-have never read b-was reading c-am reading d-have ever read
9-Ahmed ....his leg, so he can't play football today.
a- has hurt b-hurt c-was hurting d-had hurt
10- this is the tallest girl I've ....seen.
a- for b- never c- ever d- since
11.....................he graduated , he hasn't found a suitable job.
a- when b- since c- for d- while
12- Have you done your English home work...................?
a- just b- yet c- never d- ever
13- I haven't seen him.......... the last week.
a) ago b) already c) for d) since
14- Ali has had his phone .... the beginning of this year.
a- for b- since c- already d- just
15. Hamdi has .... to England. He'll be home next week.
a. gone b. been c. go d. went
16- Ola is nervous because she is .... A talk to the class before.
a- Never gives b- had never given c- never used to give d- has never given
17-I haven't seen the new adventure film.....................
a- Just b- yet c- already d- never
18-You can see Ali now because he ....home.

a just arrived b has yet arrived c has just arrived d already arrived
19- My little brother is sad because he .... his favourite toy.
a is breaking b was breaking c had broken d has broken
20- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother…………. to the shops.
a has never been b has just gone c has just been d has yet been
21. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like. She..........
a) has ever flew b) has never flown c) has ever flown d) ’d never flown
22- I haven’t met the minister……………. .It’s the first time to meet him.
a yet b before c already d never
23- My uncle ……….as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.
a works b was working c has worked d worked
24- I haven’t seen Mazen………. the last time we met in Alexandria.
a while b when c for d since
25-Ahmed, where have you ....?
a-went b-gone c-been d-were
26-I'm thirsty, I ……….since yesterday.
a. didn't drink b. haven't drunk c. hadn't drunk d. don't drink
27-My neighbours ……….to Aswan since two years ago.
a. moved b. had moved c. have moved d. will move
28-Have you eaten all the food …………….? You must have been very hungry.
a. yet b. since c. recently d. already
29- Ahmed’s grandmother……… ill when he visited her yesterday.
a was seeming b had seemed c seemed d has seemed
30- Hassan couldn’t answer the phone because he ………………………..his father’s car
a washed b was washing c had washed d has washed
31-While My sister was studying, I ………………..television.
a-watched b-watching c-will watch d-was watching
32) .... reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home.
a. On b. While c. When d. Despite
33. Yesterday evening, we ………………for our English test when all the lights went out.
a) revising b) were revising c) revised d) had revised
34- She didn’t see the thief since she……………..TV.
a) had watched b) has watched c) watched d) was watching
35. While………………in his field, the farmer found an old statue made of gold.
a) dig b) dug c) was digging d) digging
36-Heba was sitting in a traffic jam when her train……….. the station.
a leave b has left c left d has been leaving
37-While I .... at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.
a-was b-was being c-had been d-have been
.38-What .... when I called you? You sounded very busy
a) were you doing b) you did c) you were doing a) did you do

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

How to answer the complete question?

أقر القطعة التالية ثم اكتب الكلمة المناسبة جيداً لكل فراغ مما يأتي :٤ درجات

- كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً لفهم الفكرة العامة ، ثم اقرأها مرة ثانية مع تخمين الإجابة لكل فراغ.

ـ حدد الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة الفراغ .

ـ اقرأ الجملة التي بها الفراغ في الفقرة بالكلمة التي حددتها لترى مدى تناسبها مع المعني.

ـ ركز في سياق الفقرة فقد تكون درستها في المنهج و بالتالي تستطيع معرفة مفرداتها جيداً.



ـ يهتم السؤال بالمفردات و التعبيرات ، فعليك حفظها جيداً.

Another common problem is being colour-blind. People (1)............... are colour-blind cannot see colours in the (2).................... that most people do. This can make it very difficult (3)................................. them to read maps and traffic signs. It can also be very difficult to prepare food. For example, they cannot always see when meat is (4)...................................

About ten percent of people in Egypt have something (1)............. dyslexia. People with dyslexia find it (2)........................to read. In the past, people used to (3).................... that students with dyslexia were lazy and didn't want to learn. (4)...............people thought they were not intelligent.

In today's programme, we are (1)....................to learn about learning. With us is a professor from Cairo University: Dr Fareeda. She has just read a book (2).................. people's intelligence. . The book was (3).................... by an American professor in 1980s. but the book is still very important for us today. We usually call a person (4)...................when they study hard and pass their exams

Nowadays people worry about effects of new technologies on our society, they suppose that the influence of 1) .... latest developments is harmful for their lives. However, there are many people 2) .... see the advantages of technology. First of all, the products of new technologies like electronic devices are very useful (3) .... daily life. People can save a lot 4) .... time by using computers, mobile phones etc.

One day, I decided to spend a day with my family. However, it was really difficult (1-................) reach an agreement on a place that appeals to all family members. My wife (2................) I usually have the same opinion but (3................) youngest daughter always insists on going to places (4................) she finds activities she can do herself. Finally, we decided to go to the nearest park.



5-Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1. Egypt has proved to the whole world that it is a country which loves peace that is based on justice and mutual respect

....

....

2- Unemployment is a serious problem that the public and private organizations must solve

....

....

3- Great efforts are exerted all the time by scientists and researchers to fight chronic and fatal diseases.

....

4- Surfing the internet satisfies man's desire to have up to date information about what is happening all over the world

....

....

5- The energy crisis has become a problem that affects the economies of many countries in the world negatively.

....

....

6-Deforestation leads to the extinction of several rare animals and plants so it is a must to stop it

....

....

(B) Translate into English:

١ـ الجشع والاستغلال والاحتكار جرائم لاتقل خطورة عن الارهاب

....

....

٢ـ يجب ان يعلم كل الاباء بانهم المسؤلين عن تربية جيل واعى ومستنير

....

....

٣ـ يجب أن نهتم بالتربية البدنية فى المدارس حتى نستطيع أن نربى جيلا قويا يخدم بلده

....

....

٤ـ يجب على الشباب البحث عن المشروعات الصغيرة لايجاد فرص عمل لهم

....

....

٥ـ يجب تحذير الشباب من الهجرة الغير شرعية لأنها تعرضهم للمخاطر

....

....



Unit 5 Flowers For Algernon

Important vocabulary

comic	هزلى / مجلة هزلية	a fool	غبى / احمق
navy	اسطول بحرى	maze	متاهة
psychology	علم النفس	normal	طبيعي
spare time	وقت اضافى / فراغ	promote	يرقى
cage	قفص	tease	يغيظ
cruel	قاسى	genes	جينات
author	مؤلف	factual	حقيقي
bakery	مخبز	naval	بحري
special	خاص	truck	شاحنة
adults	الكبار	camping	معسكر
psychologist	عالم نفسي	glasses	نظارة
aged	عن سن يناهز	abroad	في الخارج
character	شخصية	draft	مسودة
main	أساسي	promotion	ترقية
affect	يؤثر	accident	حادثة
treat	يعامل	amount	كمية
secondary	ثانوي	produce	ينتج
experience	تجربة / خبرة	products	منتجات
experiment	تجربة معملية	science	علم
return	يعود	sweep	يكنس
publish	ينشر	the floor	الأرضية
magazine	مجلة	else	آخر ـ أيضا
later	فيما بعد	right	حق
spare wheel / tyre	استبن	realise	يدرك
a failure	فاشل	grandparents	اجداد
a play	مسرحية	cruelty	قسوة
none of them	ولا واحد منهم	test medicine	يجرب الدواء
laboratory animals	حيوانات التجارب	finish school	ينهى دراسته
experimental	تجريبي	allow	يسمح
carefully	بحرص / بعناية	beside	بجانب
operation	عملية	shelf	رف
mouse	فأر	look like	يشبه
mice	فئران	cells	خلايا
seconds	ثواني	endings	نهايات
successful	ناجح	whether	إذا ـ سواء
intelligent	ذكي	skills	مهارات
delighted	مبتهج	relatives	أقارب
delightful	بهيج	inherit	يورث
progress / advance	تقدم	share	يشارك
increase	يزيد / يزداد	notice	يلاحظ
a meeting	اجتماع	datum	معلومة



conclude	يستنتج	data	معلومات
vaccinate	يلقح	bacterium	جرثومة
vaccination	تطعيم	bacteria	بكتريا

Expressions & Prepositions:

delighted with		laugh at = mock	
angry with	غضبان من	do an experiment on	يجرى تجربة على
share … with	يشارك .... مع	find out how to increase	يكتشف كيف يزيد
get promoted	يترقي	a school for adults	مدرسة للبالغين
do the jobs	يقوم بالمهام	treat him like ….	يعامله مثل ....
cruel to	قاسي علي	accustomed to = used to	اعتاد علي
kind to	عطوف علي	talk to … about	يتحدث الى ... عن
cut ….. into	يقطع ... الى ...	a few weeks earlier	من قبل اسابيع قليلة
different from	مختلف عن	in the flower of his youth	فى ريعان شبابه
inherit from	يورث من	find it difficult to	يجد من الصعب ان
was published as	تم نشرها كـ	find the way through	يجد طريقا خلال
sort of genes	نوع من الجينات	in just a few seconds	فى مجرد ثوان قليلة
do an operation on = operate on		يجري عملية جراحية علي	

Definitions

comic	a magazine that tells a story using pictures
navy	the people and the ships that a country has to protect it at sea.
psychology	the scientific study of the mind
spare time	time when you are not working or studying
cage	structure made of wires or bars where birds or animals can be kept
fool	a stupid person
maze	a system of paths that is difficult to find your way through (a game)
normal	usual , typical or expected
promote	to give someone a better , more responsible position at work
tease	to gently make fun of someone in a way that shows you like them

Language notes

1- experience الخبرة ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة او مهارات خلال عمل معين (لاتعد) **Experiences** مواقف اوتجارب فى الحياة (تجمع) **Experiment** تجربة علمية (تعد)	They offered me the job because I had a lot of experience I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa. In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.

2-cause يسبب	Scientists are trying to find out what causes the disease.



cause مصدر to مفعول يجعل	The cold weather caused me to sleep early
cause of + اسم سبب/مسبب(يؤدى الى نتيجة)	What was the cause of the fire?
reason for + v ing / اسم سبب - مبرر - داع	Can you give the reason for leaving ?
reason why + جملة كاملة	Is there a reason why you can't come?

3- operation عملية جراحية/عملية تشغيل **process** عملية (سلسلة تغييرات/احداث (صناعية-طبيعية-كيميائية/تعليمية)

- He has a dangerous operation. Learning English is an easy process.

4– other + اسم جمع - others (بدون اسم (اخرون) // - another + اسم مفرد (اضافى – زيادة)

Some people like English. Other people don't like it. I like this cake, give me another one.
Some people like English. Others don't like it..

5- make + مفعول + صفة أو مصدر الفعل يجعل

Her success made us happy. / - The policeman made the tourist pay a fine

6-affect + مفعول + حال : يؤثر على = have a/an + صفة + effect + on + مفعول

Smoking affects our health badly. Smoking has a bad effect on our health.

7- ***spare/leisure time*** وقت فراغ / ***spare wheel*** استبن / ***spare parts*** قطع غيار /
spare no effort لا يدخر وسعاً - How do you spend your spare time?
- I have a flat tyre. I will use the spare wheel.

8- ***accept*** : يقبل شئ (يقدم له) - She accepted his invitation to dance.
agree : يوافق (لا يليه مفعول به) - He suggested going out but no one agreed.
agree to + مصدر أو اسم : يوافق على
- They finally agreed to my plan. - He agreed to help me.
agree with + شخص أو شئ: يتفق مع
- I don't agree with hunting. - I objected يعترض and they agreed with me.
agree on : يتفق على (موعد مثلا) - They agreed on a date for the wedding.



Interviewer : In today's programme, we are **talking about** the author Daniel Keyes who wrote the story: **Flowers for Algernon**. With me today is Professor Higgins from Manchester University. So professor, what can you **tell us about** Daniel Keyes **as** a boy?

Higgins : Daniel Keyes **was born in** New York in 1927. As a boy, he **used to work** in a bakery **from** four **until** seven in the morning before he went to school. You notice that the main character in Flowers for Algernon also works in a bakery.

Interviewer : Hmm! That's interesting. What did he do when he finished school?

Higgins : After school, he **spent** some time **in** the navy and then studied psychology at university. Many of his novels are also about psychology. **For example,** Flowers for Algernon asks the question: How does your intelligence affect your character? And how people treat you?

Interviewer : **Did he use to** write novels at university?

Higgins : No, he didn't. After university, he **taught English** at a secondary school. He also **taught students** who **found it very difficult to** read. This was another experience he used in Flowers for Algernon. The main character also goes to a school because he cannot read.

Interviewer : So, When did he start writing stories?

Higgins : **While he was** a teacher. He also used to write in his spare time. Flowers for Algernon **was published as** a short story in a magazine in 1959. He **later** wrote it as a complete novel in 1960.

Interviewer : Was it successful?

Higgins : It was very successful. It **was also made into** a film **called** Charlie in 1968. The story also became a television film and a play.

Interviewer : Did he write any other novels?

Higgins : Yes, he did. Eight of his books were published, but **none of them** was **as successful as** Flowers for Algernon. When he was younger, he also used to write for comics, but he **didn't use to** use his name in the comics, he called himself Kris Daniels. He **died in** 1014, **aged** 86.

Interviewer : Thank you professor

Reading



Flowers for Algernon

Charlie Gordon was 32 and **worked in** a bakery in New York. The manager promoted him because he was clever. Charlie had **found out how to** increase the amount of bread that the bakery produced.

Charlie had **worked at** the bakery for a long time. When he first started there, the other workers always **talked to** him, but now they didn't. Why was this? **A few weeks earlier**, Charlie had been very different. The workers **used to tease** him because they knew he wasn't clever. He used to **sweep the floor** and **do the jobs** that **nobody else** wanted to do. People had always **laughed at** Charlie because they thought that he was a fool, but he didn't use to realise that they were often **cruel to** him. Now, However, he understood what they said to him. Why had he changed?

Charlie **had always wanted** to be clever. **A few months before**, Charlie had started to go to a special **school for adults** after work. One day, the teacher at the school **told him about** Dr Strauss and professor Nemur. The teacher said that they could **help him learn** even more.

The next day, Charlie visited Dr Strauss and professor Nemur. They said they wanted to **use him in** the experiment to become clever.

They took Charlie to a laboratory where scientists asked him to **find the way through** the maze. It was too difficult for Charlie. The scientists then showed him a mouse called Algernon. They put Algernon in the maze and the mouse **ran through** it **in just a few seconds**. Dr Strauss said that Algernon **used to be** a normal mouse. Then, they **did an operation on** it and it became very clever. They wanted to do the same operation on Charlie. He agreed.

After the operation, Charlie slowly became more and more intelligent. Dr Strauss and professor Nemur were **delighted with** his progress. They took him to a meeting with other scientists **in a different city**, but Charlie now understood more about science than they did. He was **angry with** the men. He realized that they were **treating him like** a laboratory animal, so he took the Algernon from its cage and returned to New York.

At home, Charlie started to study Algernon carefully. He realised that the mouse **wasn't clever any more**. It had become a normal mouse again. Would the same thing happen to him?

تدريبات علي الكلمات Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- The children love going into the ………. . They like getting lost!
a-wheel b-maze c-train d-fair
2- Dina's cousin has done very well in her new job, so they are going to………. her. She will become a manager.
a- fire b-develop c-promote d-dismiss
3- The temperature today is 25°C. That is…….. for this month.
a-dangerous b-normal c-artificial d-industrial
4- When the children went to the zoo, they saw a very big lion in a……….
a-box b-fence c-cage d-room
5- I was a……. I didn't buy the book last week when it was half the price it is now.
a-fool b-genius c-winner d-smart
6- Ali's big brother always……….. him when Ali's favourite football team doesn't win.
a-congratulates b-rewards c-astonishes d-teases
7-………………is the scientific study of the mind.
a-Psychology b– Physiology c– Biology d– geology
6- The ……………………. is the people and ships that a country has at sea.
a) navy b) navel c) novel d) rival
9-Time when you are not working or studying is your …………..time
a-spare b– special c– sport d- speech
10-- A ………………. is a magazine that tells a story using pictures.
a) comic b) tragedy c) classic d) coma
11. The main…………….in the story is called Charlie.
a. personality b. champion c. character d. actor
12. How does your intelligence……………..your character?
a. effect b. affect c. defect d. perfect
13. Scientists……………..medicines using animals.
a. check b. toss c. test d. examine
14- ………………. a boy, he used to work in a bakery.
a) As b) Like c) Unlike d) Alike
15- The main …………………. in Flowers for Algernon works in a bakery.
a) chart b) cart c) cartoon d) character
17- How does intelligence ……………………. your character.
a) affection b) effect c) affect d) affectionate
18- Don't laugh ……………………. the handicapped or the poor .
a) on b) about c) to d) at
19- Time when you are not working or studying is your …………………. time.
a) spare b) waste c) sport d) bad
20- His novel "Flowers for Algernon' was made ……………. a film called Charlie.
a) for b) in c) on d) into
21- Most of the data we need ……………………. found on the internet.
a) is b) was c) has d) are
22. Many people are against using animals in scientific…………………
a. experience b. experiments c. experiences d. plays
23-Working in a bakery gave him an ……………. which he won't forget.
a) experiment b) expert c) expect d) experience
24- The surgeon is going to do a serious operation …………………. my father.
a) of b) at c) with d) on
25- After the operation, he became more and …………………. intelligent.

a) little b) more c) much d) a lot
26- Daniel Keyes died in 2014 ………………. eighty six .
a) aged b) age c) old d) aging
27- Charlie was a 32- ……………………. old man .
a) years b) years' c) year's d) year
28- These Teachers look forward to being ………………. this year.
a) promoted b) prolonged c) provided d) punished
29- Charlie had found ………………….. how to increase the amount of bread.
a) of b) off c) out d) about
30- He used to sweep the floor and ………………. jobs that none wanted to do.
a) make b) do c) made d) did
31- After university, Daniel ………………….. English at a secondary school.
a) learnt b) taught c) know d) teach
32- While he was working ………….. a teacher, Daniel Keys used to write stories.
a) like b) so c) such d) as

Grammar

Used to + inf اعتاد ان

فعـــل ناقص بمعني اعتاد أن (يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)وليس الامس او الاسبوع الماضي

- I used to play football when I was young. - He used to be a driver, but now he isn't.
- I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام الماضي البسيط او used to عند التعبير عن عادة في الماضي

In the past , people used to travel/traveled on camels.
نستخدم الماضى البسيط فقط عند الاشارة الى حدث تم فى وقت محدد الماضى ولم يكن عادة
We went to the museum twice last week.

في النفي نستخدم **Didn't use to + inf / never used to+ inf**

- I didn't use to play football when I was young. - He didn't use to be fat but now he is.
He never used to come early

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم **Did + فاعل + use to + inf ?**

- Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby? Did you use to get up early?

(am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing) معتاد على

صفــة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)
I'm used to playing football . = I usually play football.
وفي الاستفهام نستخدم
am – is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ..?
- Is he used to playing football

ملاحظات

لاحـــظ أن
1- ماضي بسيط + ظرف تكراري = اسما / was / were / got used to + v.ing = مصدر + used to
- I used to go to school in Paris - I was used to going to school in Paris
- I got used to going to school in Paris - I always went to school in Paris
٢- تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط
- He used to live here =He no longer lives here.
٣- تستخدم anymore - any longer بدلا من used to مع نفى الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتى في نهاية الجملة
- He used to live here.= - He doesn't live here anymore.
- They don't live here any longer

(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + (v+ing)

فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول و معناه يُستخدَم لكي

- Wood **is used to make** furniture. = - Wood **is used for making** furniture.

Exercises

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1-My uncle used to be a taxi driver. but Now he ....
a-doesn't b-wasn't c-isn't d-hasn't
2-She ....like tennis. Now she loves it.
a-used to b-isn't used to c- didn't use to d-was used to
3-Did your grandfather ....work in a bank?
a-used to b-uses to c-use to d-using to
4-I .... eating vegetables every day.
a-used to b-use to c-am used to d-using to
5-They used to sleep early, but now they...................
a-didn't b-aren't c-don't d-weren't
6-...............he used to walking up so early?
a-does b-did c-is d-were
7. Where did Hassan............before he moved to Cairo?
a) used to live b) live c) use to live d) use live
8 . This city................ a fishing village 100 years ago.
a) use to be b) used to c) used to be d) use be
9-There didn't .... a hotel on the beach before 2012.
a use to be b used to be c used to have d have
10- Fareeda................... like tennis, but now she prefers volleyball.
a use to b used c used to d uses
11-when I was a child, I....................eat meat. but I eat now.
a-Didn't used to b-am not used to c-use to d-used to
12-..............the mobile phone used for chatting?
a- Is b- Did c-Does d-Has
13-In the past, people ....work much longer hours.
a-were used to b- are used to c- used to d- didn't used to
14-Now Hany is a good sportsman but he..................... like sports.
a didn't used to b didn't use to c did used not to d use to not
15. What a miracle! Maher .... smoke a lot but now he's given up completely!
a) used b) used to c) got used to d) was used to
16. Before I became a vegetarian, I was used to .... a lot of meat.
a) eat b) eating c) ate d) eats
17-He ....used to having any guests, but now he has.
a- doesn't b– didn't c– wasn't d- isn't
18-This bucket is used to ....water by them.
a-carrying b– carry c– being carried d– carries
19- Hassan .... smokes now.
a) any longer b) any more c) no longer d) longer
20-She used to have long hair but now she ....
a) isn't b) doesn't c) wasn't d) didn't
21- I .... live in Egypt. When I was younger, my family lived in France.
a) didn't always used to b) didn't always use to
c) hadn't always d) wasn't always
22- She is used to .... to Fayoum every week.

a) go b) going c) goes d) have gone

23- He never …………….. to drink milk but he drinks it now.

a) use b) used c) using d) uses

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

How to answer the complete question?

أقر القطعة التالية ثم اكتب الكلمة المناسبة جيداً لكل فراغ مما يأتي :٣ درجات

- كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً لفهم الفكرة العامة ، ثم اقرأها مرة ثانية مع تخمين الإجابة لكل فراغ.

ـ حدد الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة الفراغ .

ـ اقرأ الجملة التي بها الفراغ في الفقرة بالكلمة التي حددتها لترى مدى تناسبها مع المعني.

ـ ركز في سياق الفقرة فقد تكون درستها في المنهج و بالتالي تستطيع معرفة مفرداتها جيداً.

ـ يهتم السؤال بالمفردات و التعبيرات ، فعليك حفظها جيداً.

Daniel Keyes **(1)………………. born in** New York in 1927. As a boy, he **(2)………………. to work** in a bakery **from** four **until** seven in the morning before he went to school. After school, he **spent** some (3)………………. **in** the navy and then studied psychology at university. Many of his (4)……………………….. are also about psychology

Charlie Gordon was 32 and **(1)………………. in** a bakery in New York. The manager promoted him because he was (2)……………………… Charlie had **found (3)…………….how to** increase the amount of bread that the bakery (4)…………………

Time is as precious …….. (1) …….. gold. Yet, we don't invest it …….. (2) …….. Those …….. (3) …….. fail to invest their time may waste …….. (4) …….. whole life.

. At the moment, scientists agree that the world's climate (1) …… become warmer over the past 50 years, (2) …… they disagree about the causes. Same believe that human activities (3) …… caused climate change. They argue that for 1,000 or 2,000 years before 1850, when records began, the temperature was more …… (b) …… less stable.

Fitness experts (1)… …… now telling us that cycling is one of (2) ……………… best forms of exercise. (3) …… well as making you stronger and …… (4) …… energetic, cycling also helps to improve your breathing.



For people who are not accustomed to (1) .... exercise, cycling is a great start. It also has other advantages. Because it is (2) .... outdoor sport, it allows you (3) .... spend time in the open air, and the idea of (4) .... able to escape from the noise and traffic of the city is very attractive to many people.

❸Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Science has rendered several services to humanity and will always be there to help humans solve their problems.

....

....

2- Egypt's strong relations with all the world countries reinforce its role in solving problems and prevailing peace

....

....

3 Spare time is for relaxation and practicing favourite hobbies. It mustn't be spent foolishly or unwisely. So a pre plan is highly recommended for your spare time.

....

4- People are greatly influenced by the different advertisements which they find on television and different internet sites.

....

....

5-Schools must always be hygienic and well-aired so that the good atmosphere helps all students to become healthy and productive.

....

....

(B) Translate only into English:

١- إن العمل الجماعي هو مفتاح تحقيق التقدم في شتى المجالات.

....

....

٢- ارتفاع تكلفة المعيشة واحدة من اصعب المشكلات التى يواجهها العالم

....

....

٣- توسع قصص الخيال العلمي المدارك كما أنها تجدد المعلومات وتثرى المعرفة.

....

....

٤- انه من الضروري ان نزيدانتاجنا لتحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي وتوفير العملة الصعبة

....

....

٥- عُقدت الكثير من المؤتمرات الدولية لمحاولة الوصول إلى حل لمشكلة الاحتباس الحراري

....

....

Test on unit 5

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: (8) marks

1-Our marines troops could defeat the enemy in a difficult…………….battle.
a. navel b. naval c. novel d. desert

2.. I felt……………a fool when I insulted her.
a. like b. as c. such d. alike

3-Sara was delighted……….her friends had come to her talk about Dr Zewail.
a. to b. with c. of d. at

4. He never……………..to get up early but now he gets up .
a. use b. used c. using d. uses

5-She has just read a book about ……… intelligence.
a) peoples' b) people's c) peoples d) people

6- Maha didn't use to wear glasses but now she……………
a) does b) did c) is d) was

7. My father is used to…………..He doesn't want to give it up.
a) smoke b) smoking c) smokes d) smoked

8. He used to be a famous singer, but now he………….
a) isn't b) doesn't c) didn't d)wasn't

9. My friend is going to…………..a talk about a famous scientist.
a. give b. take c. do d. advise

10. Daniel used to write for…………………
a. comedy b. comics c. comix d. commas

11-He decided to study………………to know what is going on our minds.
a. psychology b. biology c. chemistry d. sociology

12-travelling abroad gave him a lot of .... that he later used in his writings.
a. experience b. experiment c. expert d. experiences

13-When I was a child, I ....eat meat, but I eat it now.
a-didn't use to b- use to c- am not used to d- used to

14-I used to drive to work but now I .... the bus.
a. am taking b. take c. took d. takes

15-.................... Wood used to make furniture?
a. Do b. Did c. Is d. Does

16-I used to go to the cinema very often, but now, I ....do so.
a-used to b- no longer c- usually d-am used to

2. Complete each space with one word: (4 marks)

We have great hopes to have a bright future (1) …………………. to scientists, we are (2)………………….with new inventions. We hope that climatic conditions will (3) ……………….… controlled by man. We also hope the vast areas of the desert will become green land ……. (4) ………………….. the help of underground water that is shown by remote sensing.

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (7 marks

Now that smoking is considered to be dangerous to health, it is especially difficult for children to buy cigarettes. Our tobacconist, Mr. Dee, has always been very careful about this. If his customers are young, he asks them whom the cigarettes for.

One day, a little girl walked boldly into his shop and demanded cigarettes. She seemed very sure of herself. Mr. Dee was so surprised that he forgot to ask his question. Instead, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied promptly and handed him the money. While he was giving her the cigarettes, Mr. Dee told her laughingly to hide them in her pocket in case a policeman saw her. Without even smiling she took the packet and walked towards him.

Suddenly she stopped and looked at him. In a clear voice, the girl declared," My dad is a policeman" and walked out of the shop.



A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Why did Mr. Dee forget to ask the girl when she asked for the cigarettes?
a. As her father was a policeman. b. As she surprised him.
c. Because she seemed important. d. As she threatened him.
2. Why did Mr. Dee advise the girl to hide the packet?
a. So that she wouldn't be kidnapped. b. So that she wouldn't be killed.
c. So that she wouldn't be arrested. d. So that she wouldn't be dismissed.
3. The word "promptly" means …………………. .
a. immediately b. slowly c. often d. sadly
4. The tobacconist was ……………… of people's health.
a. lazy b. careful c. surprised d. greedy

b. Answer the following questions:

5. Does Mr. Dee ever sell cigarettes to children? Why?
………
6. Was the girl amused by the tobacconist's advice? Prove.
………
7. What do you think of smoking?
………

4. A. Translate into English. (2 marks)

الناس الذّين لّيس لدّيهم أهداف نادرا ما ّينجحون لأنهم ّينقصهم التخطّيط والإصرار

………

………

B. Translate into English. (2 marks)

Great efforts are exerted all the time by scientists and researchers to fight chronic and fatal diseases.

………

………

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

a. Over-population and its effect on people's living standard
b. Travelling abroad enriches one's experience so much.

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Unit 6 That's amazing

above	فوق	toddler	طفل يحبو
deep	عميق	professional	محترف
summit	قمة	amateur	هاوى
conquer	يقهر / يغزو	challenge	تحدى / يتحدى
mountaineer	متسلق الجبال	lifelong	مدى الحياة
mountaineering	تسلق الجبال	slightly / a little	بدرجة طفيفة / قليلا
ambition	الطموح	common	شائع
amazing	مدهش	sea level	مستوى سطح البحر
distance	مسافة / بعد	effort	جهد
surface	سطح	unique	متفرد / وحيد من نوعه
average	متوسط	national pride	العزة الوطنية
cycling	ركوب الدراجات	personal pride	العزة الشخصية
beauty	الجمال	explorer	مستكسف
standard	مقياس / مستوى	motivate	يحفز
measure	يقيس	motivation	دافعية
height	ارتفاع	sponsor	راعى (رياضى / برنامج)
popularity	شعبية	boot	حذاء برقبة
Challenger Deep	المتحدى العميق	publicity	اعلان / شهرة / دعاية
the natural world	العالم الطبيعى	advertising	الدعاية و الاعلان
an area of land	مساحة من الأرض	honour	يكرم
roots	جذور	**make achievements**	يحقق انجازات
profession	مهنة	exposure	تعرض
climb a mountain	يتسلق جبل	overcome	يتغلب على
Oxygen bottle	اسطوانة اوكسجين	obstacles	عقبات
sporting event	حدث رياضى	comradeship	رفقة / صحبة
feel surprised	يندهش	dangers	أخطار
climber	متسلق	materials	مواد
swimming pool	حمام سباحة	salutation	تحية
absolutely	قطعا / بالتأكيد	worry	القلق
hobby	هواية	celebrate	يحتفل بـ
missing family	افتقاد الاسرة	dive	يغوص / يغطس
informal	غير رسمى	diver	غواص / غطاس
instructor	معلم / مدرب	diving	غوص / غطس
equipment	معدات	tourist attractions	مفاتن سياحية
inspire	يلهم	unexpectedly	فجأة
inspiration	الهام / وحى	trench	خندق
borders	حدود	air balloon	منطاد
position	وضع / وظيفة / مكانة	last	يستمر
defeat	يهزم / يقهر	communications	اتصالات

aspects	جوانب	bedroom walls	حوائط غرفة النوم
fisherman	صياد سمك	flying	طيران

Expressions & Prepositions:

do a quiz	يحل مسابقة	reach the summit of	يصل لقمة ...
above sea level	فوق مستوى سطح البحر	lose his life	يفقد حياته
distinguish ... from	يميز ...... عن	fall off a mountain	يسقط من الجبل
covered with	مغطى بـ	fall to his death	يلقى حتفه
dream of / about	يحلم بـ	be away from	يكون بعيدا عن
climb for money	يتسلق من أجل المال	put ... in danger	يعرض ..... للخطر
reach his goals	يحقق أهدافه	go diving	يذهب للغطس
fulfill an ambition	يحقق طموح	without the use of	بدون استخدام
all through life	مدى الحياة	raise money for	يجمع المال من أجل
get / win control over	يستولى على	worry about	يقلق على
nervous of	قلق و خائف بشأن	excited about	منفعل بشأن
go away	يسافر / يرحل	have photos on	لديه صور معلقة على
do it for charity	يفعلها لجمعية خيرية	in danger of	فى خطر
at the summit of	عند قمة	Be familiar with/ aware of	على دراية بـ
make notes	يدون ملاحظات	phone up for	نتصل لنعرف ....
no room for	لا مجال لـ	conquer his fear of	يتغلب على خوفه من
on the journey	فى الرحلة	at a certain height	عند ارتفاع مناسب
miss a lesson	يفوته درس ما	do without	يستغنى عن

Definitions

summit	the top of a mountain or something else .
above	in or to a higher position than something else .
conquer	win control over a problem or a feeling or defeat an enemy.
mountaineer	a person who climbs mountains as a sport or a profession.
toddler	a young child who has just learned to walk.
professional	a person who does something for money / as a job.
sea level	the average level of the sea, (the normal height of the sea).
challenge	something difficult, new or exciting that needs effort or a skill.
lifelong	continuing all through your life.
common	Existing in large numbers, found often and in many places
deep	a long distance from the top to the bottom, e.g water
ambition	a strong desire for success

Language notes

1- ***accident*** : حادثة (تنتهى غالبا بالإصابة أو الوفاة)
- A lot of road accidents are caused by drunken drivers.

event : حدث (عظيم / تاريخي / هام)
- The return of Taba was a great event.

incident : حدث (فى فيلم او مسرحية / عارض)
- What are the incidents of the film?

2- ***An amateur*** : do something for fun / isn't paid. هاو

A professional : do something for money / gets paid. محترف

3- ***Quiet*** = calm هادئ - Be quiet! I've got a headache.

Quite = fairly / completely تماما / إلى حد ما - The boys are quite intelligent.

Quit يترك / يغادر / يتوقف عن شيء - He quit smoking a year ago.

4- either : أيضا (تستخدم فى نهاية الجملة المنفية)

too : أيضا (تستخدم فى نهاية الجملة المثبتة)

- I don't like football either. - I play tennis too.

5- work (عمل - مكان العمل) اسم لا يعد

- I have got a lot of work to do. - Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering . ملحوظة ممكن ان تعد عند الحديث عن عمل ادبى اوفنى اوهندسى

job وظيفة اسم يعد - He has got a job as a teacher.

career الحياة المهنية للفرد - He started his career five years ago.

profession مهنة: تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب (التدريس/الطب/المحاماة)

- Teaching is a great profession.

6- Lose يخسر(ما ?/مبا??/يفقدشى)

♣ lose a match / a job / someone / keys / interest اهتمام / patience الصبر / weight /hair / blood /sight البصر / memory / time / money / his mind يفقد عقله / lose to يخسر امام

• He lost his leg in a car accident. The team played well, but lost the game.

• He kept on crying and I lost my patience. - He lost a lot of money at races

miss (يفتقد/ (شخص) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات /رحلة/ مباراة) يضيع هدف/ ضربةجزاء

♣ miss a bus / a plane / a train / flight /breakfast / someone يفتقد/ شخص a chance تفوته الفرصة

-She missed her family badly . The player missed the goal

• I missed the start of the exam because my bus was late.

7- ***older*** : (than أكبر سنا من / أقدم من (تستخدم للمقارنة بين الناس و الأشياء و يتبعها
- My brother is older than me. - My car is older than yours.

elder : (than أكبر سنا من (تستخدم للمقارنة بين اثنين داخل العائلة و لا يليها
- My elder brother is a pilot.

✍ ***oldest*** : (the الأكبر سناً / الأقدم (تستخدم للمقارنة بين اكثر من اثنين ويسبقها
- That house over there is the oldest building in the town.

✍ ***eldest***: الأكبر سناً (تستخدم للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين داخل العائلة)
- Are you the eldest boy in your family?

8- ✍ show يبين / know يعرف + how to + مصدر :
- **Can you show me how to set the video recorder?**

✍ **learn يتعلم / teach يعلم + how to + مصدر / to + مصدر :**
- **I learnt (how) to play the piano.** - **Mother taught me (how) to cook.**

9-✍ *the first / the only / the last .... + to + مصدر :*
Heba was the first person to come to the party.



- **out of the blue** : suddenly and unexpectedly فجأة / بغتة
  - I didn't hear from him for years and then this letter came **out of the blue**.
- **make my day** : make me happy يسعدني
  - That card really **made my day**.
- **keep your head** : stay calm and not get upset or nervous يبقى هادئ الأعصاب
  - I was in a dangerous situation, but I **kept my head**.
- **a close call** : something bad nearly happens النجاة بأعجوبة
  - The mountaineer almost fell to his death. It was **a close call**.
- **in a tight corner/spot** : in a difficult situation without choices في ورطة



Read the following carefully

Part : 1

Girl 1 : Hi, Aya. **Would you like to do** this magazine **quiz** with me?
Girl 2 : Yes, what is the subject?
Girl 1 : It's called "the highest, deepest and oldest." It's about **the natural world**.
Girl 2 : Interesting! Let's start.
Girl 1 : Ok. First question: what is **the deepest part** of all the oceans?
Girl 2 : Hmm – that is difficult. Do you know?
Girl 1 : I think it is in the Pacific Ocean, but I am not sure.
Girl 2 : Does it tell you the answer?
Girl 1 : No, you have to phone **a special number** to **hear the answers**.
Girl 2 : Next question?
Girl 1 : This has three parts. First, what is **the highest mountain** in the world? I think **Everest or Kilimanjaro**.

Girl 2 : Everest is **higher than** Kilimanjaro!
Girl 1 : I agree. Part two: **How far** **above sea level** is it?
Girl 2 : **About** nine thousand metres **maybe**?
Girl 1 : Hmm- Everest is **not as high as** that. It is about seven and a half thousand. Ok, third part: who was **the first Egyptian to reach the summit** of this mountain in 2007?
Girl 2 : I know that! If the mountain is Everest, it was definitely **Omar Samra**.
Girl 1 : Yes, **it was amazing**. I read all real stories about him.
Girl 2 : Yes, for me his climb was **the most important** **sporting event** of 2007.
Girl 1 : Ok. Next question. Where is **the oldest tree** in the world and how old is it?
Girl 2 : I think **it is about** five hundred years old, but I am not sure where it is. Do you know?
Girl 1 : It is older than that. I think it is about two thousand years old. I have an idea it is in Canada.
Girl 2 : Let's **phone up for** the answers. **Girl 1** : Ok.

Part (2) this is Quiz line. Here are the** answers to **"The highest, deepest and oldest" quiz.

Question one:

Challenger Deep is the deepest part of the oceans- it **is part of** the Mariana Trench in the Pacific. **It is over** eleven kilometres deep.

Question two:

Part one: Everest is **the world's** highest mountain. **Part two:** Everest is eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty metres above sea level. **Part three:** The Egyptian climber who reached the summit of Everest in 2007 was Omar Samra. **And finally**, the oldest tree in the world is **nearly** ten thousand years old. It is in Sweden.

Reading



Why do they do it?

A question which people often ask **mountaineers** is " Why do you climb mountains?" **The most common** answer is "Because they are there." But this doesn't tell us the real **reasons why** people choose this **exciting** but dangerous hobby. **Professional** mountaineers **climb for money**, but for many others , climbing a great mountain is a **lifelong ambition**. For example, Omar Samra, the Egyptian who reached the summit of Everest in 2007, says that he had wanted to climb mountains since he was a **toddler**. He even had photos of Everest **on** his bedroom **walls**. But Omar doesn't just climb for himself. He always takes an Egyptian flag with him and leaves it on the mountains.

Some mountaineers say that their hobby is no **different from** other hobbies, but most people don't understand this because the hobby is **so dangerous**. **Since** 1922, Everest was climbed by about 4,000 people, but more than 200 of these climbers **lost their lives**. So perhaps we should ask a **slightly different** question: "Why do people climb dangerous mountains?" Many mountaineers say the answer is **easy**: they think that most people want to **conquer** something during their life. A dangerous mountain is a **challenge**; when someone has climbed it, they have **reached** their **goal** and they **feel fantastic**.



The Italian climber Reinhold Messner was **the first** mountaineer in the world **to climb** the 14 mountains which are over 8,000 metres high. What **is even more amazing** is that he was the first man to reach the summit of Everest without the use of **oxygen bottles**!

تدريبات علي الكلمات Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- There are 14 mountains which are more than 8,000 metres ………. sea level.
a-on b-above c-below d-at
2- This side of the swimming pool is too ……….to stand up in.
a-deep b-shallow c-long d-wide
3- I couldn't believe how beautiful the island was. It was absolutely……….. .
a-amaze b-amazing c-amazement d-amazed
4- The ………….of this mountain is covered with snow for most of the year.
a-summit b-bottom c-height d-weight
5- I don't remember what it was like being a …………. It was so long ago.
a-giant b-dwarf c-spirit d-toddler
6- Climbing would be a real……….. for me. I don't like heights.
a-challenge b-challenged c-challenging d-challenger
7- I'm only……….. cold. You don't have to turn off the fan.
a-slightly b-extremely c-very d-terribly
8-Some ……….. climb mountains without using oxygen.
a-managers b-mountaineers c-divers d-drivers
9-My brother has had a ……………… wish to be a doctor.
a-long life b-lifelike c-lifelong d-lifestyle
10-I can't swim. I wish I could (conquer-win-gain-earn) my fear of water.
11- I think it's absolutely ………… that people climb mountains without oxygen
a) surprising b) tiring c) unusual d) amazing
12. Be careful in the swimming pool because the water is very……………..
a) deep b) dull c) dry d) dye
13. The house was built in a far place……………….the trees of the forest.
a) between b) among c) next d) above
14-His cousin has……………. to climb the highest mountain in Africa.
a-ambition b an expression c a summit d a situation
15- If he is a ………………..footballer, people pay him to play.
a lifelong b professional c professor d programme
16-seeing my friend alter such along time really……………my day.
a) had b) carried c) made d) did
17-I was in a dangerous situation but I…………my cool.
a) made b) kept c) stayed d) saved
18-An accident was a close……………but I could avoid the racing car.
a) phone b) call c) contact d) mobile
19-Three women and two men……………their lives in the car accident.
a) caught b) lost c) missed d) wasted
20-His……………is to become a successful doctor one day.
a) reason b) conquer c) ambition d) hobby
21-People who…………… their goals in life are often successful.
a) take b) arrive c) reach d) conquer

22-The situation is very dangerous .There is no……………..for mistakes.
a) room b) rooms c) window d) place
23-The dangerous accident happened out of the ………………
a-black b-clue c-glue d-blue.

Grammar

Adjectives الصفات

ا : الصفـــــــــــــــــات

ـ الصفة هى كلمة تصف اسماً ، ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع ، والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم اوتاتى بعدة ويكون قبلها (v to be): ahmed is a careful driver. The weather is hot
أو تأتى بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١ـ تأتى هذه الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.
The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٢- ولكن إذا جاءت (get – become – go – grow – turn) بمعناها الحقيقي يأتى بعدها ظرف

He went there quickly.

٣ -إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتى بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. He looks at me angrily.

وإذا جاءت بمعنى ينظر، يأتى بعدها ظرف

٤ـ إذا جاءت بمعنى يعطى (ملمس – مذاق – رائحة) يأتى بعدها صفة (feel – taste – smell)

The cloth feels smooth. The food tastes nice.

٥ـ ولكن إذا جاءت بمعنى (يلمس – يتذوق – يشم) ، يأتى بعدها ظرف I have flu I can't smell well.

ـ لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

Bored	متضجر – شاعر بالملل	boring	مُمِل
excited	منفعل / فرحان	exciting	مُثير
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
terrified	مرعوب	terrifying	مُرعب
tired	مُتعَب	tiring	مُتعب
surprised	مندهش	surprising	مدهش
amused	مُسل	amusing	شيء مُسل

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the match, I was excited.

لاحــــظ : تستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي ing- لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور
وصفت الفتاة بصفة ing- مع أنها إنسان لأنها هى التى تثير هذا الشعور ← e.g. This is a confusing girl

هــــــام

أنواع الصــــــــفات:

١ـ صفات قصيرة ← **Short adjectives (one syllable)*
[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

٢ـ صفات طويلة ← ** *Long adjectives (with two or more syllables)*
[expensive , generous , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

ـبعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة فى نفس الوقت
Common – narrow -simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite

ـالصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):
This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

-**عند مقارنة التساوى نستخدم** (as ………. as) **وتعنى تماما مثل ولابد أن تكون الصفة درجة اولي (طويلة أم قصيرة) وتأتى بعد** as)



١ - مفعول عبارة عن(.n)أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/ali.

٢ - ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

-She is as young as he is.

- Sami is as tall as Ali. = Sami is the same height as Ali.
- My car is as expensive as yours. = They are (of) the same price.

- عند نفى صفة التساوى نستخدم (not as /so .... as) أو (less صفة than) وتكون الصفة درجة اولي

-Dina is not as /so old as Heba. = They are not (of) the same age.

- Heba is older than Dina. Heba is the older of the two.
- Cairo is hotter than London. = - London isn't as hot as Cairo. = - London is less hot than Cairo.

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

positive degree صفة	*comparative degree* صفة + er + than	*superlative degree* the + صفة + est
tall	taller than	the tallest
large	larger than	the largest
hot	hotter than	the biggest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables)صفات طويلة

positive degree صفة	*comparative degree* more .... صفة ..... than less .... صفة ..... than	*superlative degree* the most… + صفة the least … + صفة
Honest	more honest than	the most honest
Intelligent	more intelligent than	the most intelligent

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	*Comparative degree*	*Superlative degree*
good / well	*better than*	*the best*
bad / ill	*worse than*	*the worst*
little	*less than*	*the least*
many / much	*more than*	*the most*
late	*later than* *latter than*	*the latest* *the last*
Far (بعيد(مسافة) *Far (كثير(كمية)*	*farther than* *further than*	*the farthest* *the furthest*



١ - كلمة (most) تُعنى (very) على ألاّ يوضع قبلها (the) كما فى المقارنة كالآتـى:

The book you lent me was most (very) interesting.

٢ - أحياناً نستخدم best /most بدون the فى نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها very much مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

٣ -لاحظ صيغة المقارنة لكلمة old

Old	older than	the oldest
elder	eldest	

٤ - تُستخدم elder و eldest مع أفراد الأسرة ولا تُستخدم than بعد elder

Ali is my elder brother . He is the eldest in our family.

My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.

Ali is older than his sister. (Not: ….. elder)

٥ – نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات : *e.g. Cairo is farther than benha*

– نستخدم (further) بمعنى اكثر من ذلك : *he gave me further details*

٦- لاحظ التركيب الآتى : (كلما.........كلما)

The + (صفة + er + فعل + فاعل) , The + (صفة + er + فعل + فاعل)
The more   The more
The less   The less

- The warmer the weather, the better I feel. *(If the weather is warmer, I'll feel better.)*
- The more you study, the more marks you get.
- The more you talk, the less you work.
- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).

٧- يمكن وضع *(much = a lot = far)* والتي تعنى (جداًّ) أو *(a bit = a little = slightly)* والتي تعنى (إلى حد ما – قليلاً) قبل صفات الدرجة الثانية *(comparative)* كالآتى :

Her illness was far more serious than we expected.
Going by bus is cheaper than going by plane. *(a lot)*
- Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.
Going by plane is more expensive. *(much)*
Going by plane is much more expensive.

لاحظ التركيب الاتى :

Samy is the tallest boy in the class. — *فاعل+is + the صفة تفضيل + اسم in the…………*
=No boy is taller than Samy in the class — *No+ اسم + is + صفة مقارنة +فاعل in the……..*
=No boy is as tall as Samy in the class — *No+ اسم + is + as صفة as +فاعل in the……..*
Who is the taller of the two sisters? — *- يمكن استخدام The مع صيغة المقارنة بين اثنين من نوع واحد ←*
Who is the tallest of the three sisters? — *ولكن اذا كانت بين ثلاث اشخاص يستخدم ضيغة التفضيل ←*

Exercises

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1-Mount Everest is ………………than Mount Kilimanjaro
a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
2-Mount Everest is not as high ………….. that.
a-so b-than c-very d-as
3-For me, his climb was the ………….important sporting event of 2007
a-more b-less c-most d-as
4-The Qasr al-Nil Bridge is not ………………the 6th October Bridge.
a as long as b the long as c long as d as long
5-The history test was the……………… test that we've had this year.
a difficult b most c more d most difficult
6- Your younger brother is………….. you now.
a as tall as b taller c tallest d as tall
7. The writer's new book is his………………..book.
a) popular b) most popular c) most d) more
8-Lake Baikal in Russia is………………… lake in the world.
a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
9. The more you read, the……………..knowledge and experience you get.
a) much b) most c) more d) less
10-That was one of ………………………. books I've ever read.
a) best b) the best c) better d) good
11-Azza is the ……………………. student in our class.
a) intelligent b) more intelligent c) less intelligent d) most intelligent
12-Europe is not as large ………………. Asia.
a) as b) than c) to d) so
13-who is …………………in the class, my son or yours?
a- younger b-youngest c-young d-the youngest
14- Abeer and Omar are the same height. They are .... each other.
a) as tall as b) taller than c) as tall than d) more tall than

15-You should buy the green trousers. They are the ....in the shop.
a) more expensive   b) less expensive   c) few expensive   d) least expensive
16-water is the ……….expensive of all liquids.
a-most   b-least   c-less   d-more
17-the pacific ocean is the world's ……………ocean.
a deeper   b deepest   c as deep   d the deepest
18-she is not …………….as her mother.
a-more beautiful   b-most beautiful   c-as beautiful   d-beautifully
19-traveling by train is…………cheaper than traveling by plane.
a-more   b-much   c-many   d-most
20-the more you study, the…………marks you get.
a-high   b-higher   c-highest   d-height
21-The .... fat you eat, the healthier you become.
a-less   b-much   c-least   d-most
22-I don't read as .... books as you do
a-more   b-much   c-many   d-most
23-It was ....of her to waste all her money.
a-more foolish   b– less foolish   c– foolish   d– least foolish
24- He was not ....as his colleagues.
a-helpful   b– as helpful   c– more helpful   d– less helpful

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

Some mountaineers say that their hobby is no **1..................from** other hobbies, but most people don't understand this because the 2.......................... is **so dangerous**. **Since** 1922, Everest was 3.......................... by about 4,000 people, but more than 200 of these climbers **lost their 4.....................**

. Some people think that sports and games are unimportant things. But (1) ……… fact they can be (2) ……….. great value especially to people who work with their brains most of the day. They activate (3) ……….. memories and make them (4) ………… relief.

. Omar Samra, the Egyptian who reached the 1................................ of Everest in 2007, says that he had wanted to climb mountains 2...................... he was a **toddler**. He even had photos of Everest **3..........................** his bedroom **walls**. But Omar doesn't just climb for 4.................................. He always takes an Egyptian flag with him and leaves it on the mountains.

My best friend is (1) ………… Ali. We are the (2) …………….. age and I've known Ali all my life. We always played together (3) ………… we were children. Our families are good friends and sometimes we all go (4) ………… holiday together.

You can never live in isolation from others, so you should be (1) ………….. when you choose a home for the future. You will certainly be lucky to (2)………….. good cooperative neighbours, but it is misery to (3) ……………. next door to (4) ……………. neighbours.

❸Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1-Modern agriculture involves using a mixture of technology and manpower to produce high-quality crops that can resist diseases.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2-Students should be encouraged to practise sports for they have many benefits for health and they also build up good characters.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3-A lot of people are against using animals in medical research. Animals suffer a lot during these experiments.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4-Some people do illegal actions and harm others in order to achieve their ambitions and this is unfair

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5-Parents are responsible for instilling values and morals in the spirits of their children so that they can become good citizens when they grow up.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

(B) Translate only into English:

١ـ يتسلق بعض الناس الجبال الخطيرة لانهم يريدون أن يقهروا شيئا اثناء حياتهم.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

٢ـ ان البطالة والجهل هما السببين الرئيسيين اللذان قد يؤديان الى الجريمة والعنف

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

٣ـمن حق كل إنسان أن يعبر عن رأيه في إطار من الاحترام والنقد البناء و النقاش المفيد

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

٤ـتقوى الألعاب الرياضية أجسامنا وتنعش عقولنا وتعلمنا التعاون والصبر وحب الوطن

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

٥ـ لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياة أطول وأكثر صحة لذا تناقص عددا كثيرا من يدخن

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Important vocabulary

tolerance	التسامح	indoors	في الداخل
combine	يضم - يدمج - يمزج	outdoors	في الخارج
combination	مزيـــــج	delighted	سعيد - فرحان
decide	يقـــرر	exhausted	مرهَـــق
decision	قـــرار	headache	صداع
judgment	حكم - رأي - قرار	cooperate	يتعاون
individual	فردي - فرد	cooperation	التعاون
consider	يَعْتبِـــر	distract	يلهي - يشتت
separate	منفصل	distraction	الهاء - تشتيت
separately	علي حِده	distracted	مُشَتت
prove	يثبت	essential	هام - ضروري
proof	إثبات - دليل	effective	فعال - مؤثر
definitely	قطعـــا	effect	أثـــر - تأثير
effective	فعال - مؤثر	goal : aim	هدف
do sport	يمارس رياضة	rely on	يعتمد علي
a bit	قليـــــلا	depend on	يعتمد علي
beat	يهـــزم	dependence	اعتماد
sports centre	مركز رياضي	independent	مستقـــل
goal	هدف	self-dependence	اعتماد علي النفس
castle	قلعـــة	self-reliance	اعتماد علي النفس
do sport	يمارس رياضة	mainly	أساسا
individual	فرد - فردي	adults	بالغين
team sport	رياضة جماعية	personal	شخصي
brilliant	ذكي - رائع	succeed	ينجح
climb	يتسلـــق	teenager (teen)	مراهق
knock	يطـــرق	trust	يثق - ثقة
lamb	حَمَل - لحم ضأن	confidence	ثقـــة
absolutely	قطعا - تماما	potential	قدرة - إمكانية
extremely	للغاية	look like	يشبـــه
completely	تماما	job title	مسمي وظيفي
terribly	بشدة - بشكل فظيع	designer	مصمـــم
really	حقـــــا - فعلا	illustrator	رســـام
quite	الي حد ما	editor	مُحـــرر
rather	الي حد ما	educational	تعليمي



awful	فظيــــع	editor in chief	رئيس تحرير
awfully	بشدة ـ بشكل فظيع	insist	يصــــر
team work	عمل جماعــي	complex	معقد
sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية	benefit from	يستفيد من
keep fit	يحافظ علي لياقته	mix with	يختلــــط بـ

Expressions & Prepositions:

be tolerant : show tolerance	يُظهر التسامح	combine with	يندمج / يتحد مع
get on with	يتفاهم – ينسجم مع	related to	مرتبط بـ
ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة	keep / get fit	يخافظ على لياقته
give advice	يقدم نصيحة	take responsibility for	يتحمل المسئولية عن
look like : resemble	يشبه	come out : be published	تصدر (صحيفة مثلا)
five-a-side football	كـــــرة القــــدم الخماسية	achieve goals	يحقق أهداف
eleven-a-side football	كرة القدم العادية	people of my own age	ناس من نفس عمري
cooperate with + شخص	يتعاون مع	make sure : make certain	يتأكد
cooperate on + شيء	يتعاون علي	have the potential to..مصدر …	لديه القدرة لكي يفعل
cooperate to + مصدر.. …	يتعاون لكي	specialize in	يتخصص في
get together	يجتمع ـ يلتقي	in answer to	ردا علي
refer to	يشير إلي	of my own age	من نفس عمري

Definitions

combination	- two or more different things that are used or put together.
decision	- a choice or judgment that you make
individual	- considered separately from other people or things in the same group.
prove	- to show that something is definitely true .
cooperate	- to work with someone else in order to achieve something
distract	- to take someone’s attention from what they are doing.
effective	- something that works well and produces the right result .
goal	- something that you hope to achieve in the future.
rely on	- to need , trust or depend on someone
succeed	- to manage to do something or to do what you have tried to do.

Language notes

1- distract يشتت - يلهي district منطقة - حي	- One of the group distracted me by asking for help. - She lives in Sayeda Zeinab district

2- team: فريق (الناس الذين يلعبون رياضة أو يعملون معا لانجاز عمل معين)

- He was saved by a team of doctors.

- group: جماعة (بعض الناس أو الأشياء الذين يكونون معا في مكان ما)

- Everyone please get into groups of work.

- pack: قطيع (من الحيوانات البرية)

- Wolves hunt in packs but the wolf will take care of the sick, feed the old first

3-Custom(s) عادةشعب/مجتمع	In my country, it's the custom for women to get married in white.
habit عادة شخصية	His habit was to have breakfast at 7:30
traditions تقاليد(شى موروث)	The villagers are all keen to preserve local traditions.
4-alone وحيد/بمفرده (صفة/ظرف) لاتاتى قبل اسم	-You shouldn't leave a child alone in the house.. -No one lives with him. He lives alone.
Lonely يشعر بالوحدة/ منعزل(صفة)	-After his wife's death, he felt lonely.

5-connect يوصـل (شى/بسلك)	She connected her computer to the printer.
contact يتصل ب(بدون حرف جر)	I contacted my brother to tell him the news
communicate with يتواصل مع	I communicate with my friends on the internet

6- quite	الي حد ما	- quiet	هادئ	- quit	يغادر- يهجر
- improve	يحسن- يطور	- prove	يثبت	- remove	يزيـــــــل
- cooperation	التعـــــــاون	- corporation	شركة- مؤسسة		
- score a goal	يحرز هدف في الرياضة	- realize / achieve a goal	يحقق هدف (في الحياة)		
- personal	شخصـــــي	- personnel	هيئة العاملين بمصلحة حكومية		
- quality	سمة- صفة	- equality	المساواة	- quantity	كمية
- member	عضو في جماعة	- organ	عضو من أعضاء الجسم		
-on (his) own	بمفرده	- of (his) own	مِلْكُـه – خاص به		

7-beat يهزم/يتغلب على شخص/فريق	Enemy عدو / team فريق/person
Win يكسب / يفوز	A cup / a medal / a prize / a game / championship/ election /race
Gain يكتسب شى معنوى	information / experience خبرة / weight / fame شهرة/ knowledge/speed
Earn يكسب مالا مقابل عمل	Money / his living قوت يومه

8- spend + مدة زمنية + v. ing يقضى وقت **# - spend + مبلغ مالى + on + /noun** ينفق مال.

- He spent two hours playing the piano. ← - He spent a lot of money on food

9-encourage.. شخص او مفعول....+ to + مصدر : يشجع على

- My parents encouraged me to study medicine.

10- decide to يقرر أن - She decided to buy a new mobile.

- decide on ... sth.... يحدد – يختار - They decided on the date of the wedding.

Listening

Ali : They're starting lots of sports at our sports centre soon. I can't decide what to try. Which sport do you think I should choose?

Omar: They're all really exciting sports, but it depends on why you want to do sport.

Ali : What do you mean?

Omar: Well, do you want to keep fit, or to prove how good you are at something, or just to meet other people?
Ali : I don't really know – it's a combination of all three, but the main reason is because I want to do something with other people of my own age.
Omar: OK, the answer is quite easy, isn't it?
Ali : Is it?
Omar: Yes, the sports like squash are individual sports – you have to beat the person you are playing on your own.
Ali : Yes, I see. And basketball is a team sport.
Omar: That's right. You can't play it on your own– you need a team of five people, and you can't win team games without working very hard with the other people on your team. If you ask me, I think you'd enjoy a team sport like basketball more than an individual sport.
Ali : So do you think that I should choose basketball?
Omar : No, I don't – you need to be extremely tall to be a good basketball player. What other team games can you do at the sports centre?
Ali : There's five aside football, but I already play eleven aside football. You need to run more in five aside football. So, after I play it, I feel absolutely exhausted. I think that you do less running in hockey
Omar: Well, why don't you try hockey? My friend is the captain of a hockey team. He is absolutely brilliant at hockey. and he can teach you how to play it.
Ali : Thanks, Omar. I'm definitely going to try hockey.
Omar: A good choice. I think you'll be really good at hockey.
Ali : I'm hungry. Let's have a sandwich at the café.

Reading

Teach yourself to be a better person

When you play a team sport, one of the most important things to remember is that you are part of a team. There are many situations in life when groups of people need to cooperate to succeed. For example, surgeons, doctors and nurses work together to help a patient
It isn't always easy to cooperate with other people, especially when you are a teenager It's easy to get into bad habits. For example, not communicating with your parents, being late for school, not doing your homework and so on. How can you change these habits into good habits?

Train yourself to be tolerant. There are many situations when you need to cooperate with people who are different from you. Tolerance of other people is very important. Remember that you can learn things from many different people. Always listen to others even if they have different opinions. Communication is extremely important.

Give yourself goals in life. What do you want to do and achieve? When you decide to do something, understand why you are doing it and make sure you finish it. Don't be distracted by other things which are less important. Don't stop doing something when it becomes difficult. Tell yourself that you will succeed and you probably will!

An essential good habit is that you should take responsibility for your life. You should not always rely on your parents or other people to do things. You should learn how to make important decisions and not to be afraid to work or study independently to be successful.

There lots of books which can give advice to help you to improve your habits. One of these is Seven Habits of Highly Effective Teens, by Sean Covey. This book gives many ideas about how teenagers can learn to succeed in life.

If you can change your bad habits to good ones when you are a teenager, you will have the potential to do really amazing things.

تدريبات علي الكلمات Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1. Squash and badminton are …………. sports.
a) team b) single c) individual d) alone
2. Radwa's……………is to go to the best university in the country.
a) game b) goal c) blouse d) necklace
3. I'm sure that Radwa will……………..because she is very intelligent.
a) fail b) stay c) succeed d) delay
4. Something that works well and produces the right results is …………
a- effective b) affect c) effects d) defective
5. I like working in groups because you can learn a lot when people……….with each other.
a) cooperate b) delight c) covered d) coated
6. Hassan tried to revise, but he was ……..by his younger brothers and sisters who were playing computer games in the living room.
a) abstained b) sustained c) distracted d) abstract
7. There are many …………where people need to cooperate to succeed.
a) stations b) situations c) states d) stars
8. Birds can …………. on complex jobs.
a) demonstrate b) commentate c) cooperate d) commemorate
9. A…………..is someone aged between thirteen and nineteen .
a) toddler b) teenager c) baby d) child
10. She used to …………. a lot of sport when she was younger.
a) make b) do c) work d) get
11. The …………of wind and rain causes many car accidents.
a) combustion b) association c) combination d) connection
12. Football, cricket and hockey are all ……………sports.
a) group b) team c) pack d) individual
13. A …………of surgeons operated on his heart.
a) pack b) packet c) package d) team
14. Mr Amr must ……………on his car to get to work. There is no train station near his house.
a) delay b) rely c) stick d) insist
15. I …………. on myself to do all my work.
a) decide b) depend c) intend d) attend
16. You can't play………….your own?
a) on b) at c) of d) with
17. I enjoy winter ………… like skiing and skating.
a) sport b) sporty c) sports d) sporting
18. This soap is very…………There was oil on my white shirt, but after I used the soap and water, it has completely gone,
a) affect b) effect c) effective d) useless
19. Nurses are trained to ……………for sick people.
a) look b) care c) share d) take
20. Surgeons, doctors and nurses work together to ……………the same goals
a) score b) achieve c) arrive d) get
21. Can you give me a ……….. why you are late .
a) reason b) cause c) season d) session
22. She has had to make some very difficult ……….
a) occasions b) decisions c) discussions d) explosions
23-The surgeon accepted full ………………………… for the error that led to her death
a) responsible b) irresponsible c) responsibility d) responsibly

24-Radwa's…………….. is to go to the best university in the country.
a-relation b-failure c-goal d-role
25. Mrs Hala is very popular …………… her students.
a) for b) with c) in d) about
26. Astronauts wear special clothes which ………….. them.
a) protest b) protect c) prevent d) produce

Grammar

Adverbs الظـــــــــــــــــــــروف

Adverbs are words which describe a verb, an adjectives or another adverb.

←← الظروف أو الأحوال هى عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.

Ahmed walks slowly) .(*v. + adv*) She is incredibly clever) .(*adv. + adj.)*
Hany speaks very angrily. *(adv. + adv.)*
Many adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, are formed by adding (ly) to an adjective:

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective
kindly	*kind*	*quietly*	*quiet*
loudly	*loud*	*quickly*	*quick*
difficultly	*difficult*	*slowly*	*slow*
seriously	*serious*	*badly*	*bad*

- Adjectives ending in (y) remove the (y) and : add (ily):

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف(ily)

happy *happily* *busy* *busily*
easy *easily* *greedy* *greedily*

- Adjectives ending (e) : add (ly), but (true – truly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة(true – truly)

nice *nicely* *sure* *surely*
extreme *extremely* *sincere* *sincerely*

- Adjectives ending (le) remove the (e) : and add (y)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف(y)

horrible *horribly* *possible* *possibly*
incredible *incredibly* *comfortable* *comfortably*

- Adjectives ending in (l) : add (ly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بـ (l) تُضاف(ly)

useful *usefully* *historical* *historically*
beautiful *beautifully* *local* *locally*

- some adverbs have the same form as adjectives and they are similar in meaning

بعض الظروف(شاذة) لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهى متشابهة فى المعنى

late *early* *hard* *fast*
high *low* *free* *enough*
right *wrong* *daily* *weekly*
straight *near* *monthly* *yearly*

The lake is deep. adj. They went deep into the forest. adv.
There is enough food in the fridge. Adj .He isn't tall enough to play basketball. adv.

Adverbs of degree

extremely (100%)للغاية very (90%) جداً rather (70%)الى حد كبير
quite (50%)الى حد ما fairly (30%)بنسبة قليلة slightly(10%)بنسبة ضئيلة جداً

Adverbs of degree are used to modify adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

تُستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكى تصف صفة أو ظرف واحيانا الفعل الاساسي.

الى حد ما	*rather*	مطلقاً / كُلياً / من غير ريب	*absolutely*
الى حد ما	*pretty*	تماماً / كلياً	*completely*



على نحو تام / تماماً	quite	تماماً / كلياً	totally
الى حد ما / الى آخر حد	fairly	جداً / الى أبعد الحدود	extremely
قليلاً / نوعاً ما	slightly	جداً / الى حد بعيد	very

تأتى ظروف الدرجة قبل (الصفة – الظرف – فعل أساسى) ولكن تأتى بعد الفعل المساعد

He is totally unacceptable. They arrived rather early.
I don't quite understand what you mean.

Adjectives and adverbs of degree الصفات القوية و ظروف الدرجة

Ordinary عادية		Strong قوية		Ordinary عادية		Strong قوية	
tired	متعب	exhausted	مرهق	Angry	غاضب	furious	غضبان جدا
frightening	مخيف	terrifying	مرعب	hot	ساخن	boiling	غليان
cold	بارد	freezing	متجمد	bad	سئ	terrible	فظيع
unusual	غير عادى	incredible	خيالى	big	كبير	enormous/huge	
interesting	شيق	amazing	مُذهل	good	جيد	fantastic / wonderful	

لاحظ أن exhausted = very tired   freezing = very cold …etc

نستخدم extremely / quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية

I'm very tired. The film was quite frightening.

نستخدم totally / absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القوية

The film was really terrifying. I was absolutely exhausted

لا حظ هذه الجمل:

After spending the night in the desert, the children were very cold. *(freezing)*
- After spending the night in the desert, the children were freezing.
Tarek told us a very unusual story. *(incredible)* *- Tarek told us an incredible story.*

لاحظ أن (good) تتحول الى (well) عندما تُستخدم كظرف.

He is a good teacher . (well) -He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التى تنتهى بـ(ly)

friendly	*lovely*	*lonely*	*silly*
fatherly	*lively*	*elderly*	*ugly*
brotherly	*likely*	*cowardly*	*deadly*

ولإستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. *(spoke)* - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.
He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way

Exercises

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1. I've got a/an………………..bad headache.
a) fantastically b) absolutely c) very d) totally
2. She is………….pleased with her picture.
a) completely b) absolutely c) terribly d) quite
3. At the run, he felt………………..tired.
a) totally b) absolutely c) very d) incredibly
4. Although he arrived an hour……………., he started work immediately.
a) late b) lately c) latent d) d latest
5. At the end of the school year, some students try ……………to make up for the lost time.
a) hardship b) hardly c) hard d) too hardly
6. As he always gets low marks at maths. He's…………hopeless.
a) fairly b) quite c) a bit d) absolutely
7. I've got a/an………………..awful headache.
a) absolutely b) very c) a little d) a bit
8. There was a .... change in the weather.
a) suddenly b) sudden c) terribly c) absolutely

9. She looked……………at the children.
a) happy b) happily c) happiness d) happiest
10. They were…………delighted with the service in this hotel.
a) very b) a bit c) absolutely d) extreme
11. We could walk………………..around the aircraft during the flight.
a) a free b) freedom c) freeing d) freely
12. The teachers in my school treat us ………………..
a) friendly b) friend c) in a friendly way d) friends
13. In 2015, Messi was…………famous and had scored most of the goals for his team.
a) a bit b) a little c) rather d) incredibly
14. I haven't eaten for 5 hours, so I'm getting quite ………………..
a) hungrily b) hungriest c) hungry d) hunger
15. They tried to prove the experiment ……………., but they couldn't.
a) scientific b) scientifically c) science d) scientist
16. Don't touch the machine. It switches itself off………………..
a) automatics b) most automatic c) automatic d) automatically
17. Every one admires her because she plays the violin very ………………..
a) well b) good c) better d) best
18. As there was much time, we walked to school………….. .
a) slowly b) slow c) very slow d) fast
19. My father was………….respected by the people who worked with him.
a) great b) greatness c) greatly d) greatest
20. The teacher read my essay and checked everything I had written very ………….
a) care b) careful c) carefully d) carefulness
21. He looked at me .... when I interrupted him.
a) angrily b) angry c) anger c) angered
22. I'm happy sitting here. I can sit here …………….for hours.
a) happy b) happily c) happiness d) happiest
23. Our team won the game. It was an……………. win.
a) easier b) easily c) easy d) easiness
24. The position of the company has become…………as they had great losses.
a) seriousness b) serious c) seriously d) more seriously
25. They are all………………..exciting sports.
a) awful b) terrible c) awfully d) really
26. When I play football indoors, I feel………….exhausted.
a) very b) absolutely c) a bit d) a little

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

1-I try to make the (1) …… use of my weekends, especially in the summer when you've got more chance to get outside. I know (2) …… people like seeing films or concerts, but it's important for me to keep fit, so I always (3) …… plenty of running, tennis or swimming. There (4) …… usually some friends around to join in

2. For people who are not accustomed to (1) ……………. exercise, cycling is a great start. It also has other advantages. Because it is (2) ……………. outdoor sport, it allows you (3) ………… spend time in the open air, and the idea of (4) ……………… able to escape from the noise and traffic of the city is very attractive to many people.

3. Fitness experts …… (1) …… now telling us that cycling is one of …… (2) …… best forms of exercise. …… (3) …… well as making you stronger and …… (4)



…… energetic, cycling also helps to improve your breathing.

4- Most young people are interested in travel and like to see much of the world around them. Travel helps them to (1) .... knowledge and experience in life. It also teaches them how to depend (2) .... themselves. Travel to foreign countries gives them the chance to (3) .... the customs of their people and the progress they (4) ....

5-The problem of homeless street children will not disappear (1).......... …….. we do something about it. Some homeless children have done well and even become successful (2) ……………….. business, but society needs to protect and look (3) ………………. homeless children to help them (4) ……………….. a better

❸Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1) The Egyptian Youth have proved that they are aware, civilized, loving their country and keen on its progress.

....

2) We have to take care of the talented and provide them with all the possible facilities to develop their talents.

....

3) The government should invest in infrastructure and encourage local and foreign investments.

....

4-Unemployment reached a high record and even highly qualified people are finding it difficult to find work.

....

(B) Translate only into English:

١-ينبغيَ على المصريين شراء المنتجات المحلّية الصنع لكى نقلل الواردات ونرفع مستوى المعيشة

....

....

٢-هناك طفرة في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات جعلت العالم يصبح قرية عالمية

....

....

٣-مصر هي مهد الحضارة و ستظل للابد منارة للعلم والعلماء

....

....

٤. لا يستطيع الإنسان بأي حال من الأحوال أن يستغنى عن الماء و الهواء و لولاهما لهلكت جميع الكائنات الحية.

....

....

٥-البطالة مشكلة خطيرة جدا التى يجب ان يحلها العامة والمنظمات الخاصة

....



Unit 8 The Olympics

Important vocabulary

bronze medal	ميدالية برونزية	competitor	متسابق
exercise	تدريب / تمرين	particular	معين ـ محدد
receive	يتسلم	particularly	بخاصة ـ تحديدا
taekwondo	رياضة التايكوندو	religious	متدين ـ ديني
prize	جائـــزة	religion	ديانـــة
race	سبـــاق	amateur	هاو/غير محترف
physical	بدنـــي	professional	محتـــرف
activity	نشاط	profession	مهنـــة
champion	بطـــل	highlight	حدث بـــارز
championship	بطولـــة	regular	منتظـــم
achievements	انجـــازات	regularly	بانتظام
break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	athletics	ألعاب القوي
cycling	ركوب الدراجات	athlete : n.	شخص رياضي
opponent	خِصـــم	athletic : adj.	رياضي ـ قوي البنية
weight lifting	رفع أثقال	archaeologist	عالم آثار
entertainment	تسليـــة	archaeology	علم الآثار
feel proud	يشعر بالفخر	fair	عادل
runner	عداء	just	عادل
excel	يتفوق	fight	يقاتل ـ يصارع
coach	مدرب	gloves	قفاز ـ جوانتي
take part in	يشارك في	enjoyable	ممتـــع
participate in	يشارك في	gymnastics	جمبـــاز
fitness	اللياقة	ruins	بقايا ـ حُطام
talent	موهبـــة	referee	حكـــم
talented	موهـــوب	career	الحياة المهنية
together with	بالإضافة الي	celebrate	يحتفـــل
in addition to	بالإضافة الي	sports festival	مهرجان رياضي
depend on	يعتمد علي	stadium	إستاد رياضي
prove	يثبت ـ يبرهن	discovery	اكتشاف
proof	إثبات ـ دليل	prestige	هيبـــة
mix with	يختلط بـ	records	أرقام قياسية
boxing	الملاكمة	penalty	عقوبة
host	يستضيف / مضيف	sacrifice	يضحي ـ تضحية
compete	ينافس	internationals	المسابقات الدولية
competition	مسابقة ـ منافسة	attention	انتبـــاه
running race	سباق الجَـــرْي	earthquake	زلـــزال
festival	مهرجان	fair play	اللعب النظيف
ordinary people	عـــادي	qualities	صفـــات
water sports	العاب مائية	sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية

Take as a phrasal Verb

take care of	يعتنى بـ	take part in	يشارك فى
take turns	يأخذ دوره	take off	تقلع (الطائرة)
take place	يحدث	take after	يشبه



take in	يفهم – يخدع – يمتص- يستضيف	take to	يحب – يميل الي- يلازم

Expressions & Prepositions:

set a target	يحدد هدف	set up a new record	يحقق رقم قاسي جديد
make sacrifices	يقدم تضحيات	break a record	يحطم رقم قياسى
come third	يحصل على المركز الثالث	beat a record	يحطم رقم قياسى
try a new sport	يجرب رياضة جديدة	have contact with	لديه اتصال بـ
bring attention to	يجذب الاهتمام لـ	be exposed to	يكون معرضا لـ
do very well	يبلى بلاء حسنا	win a medal for	يفوز بميدالية فى
how well did he do ?	إلى أي مــدى أدى جيدا؟	tend to	يميل الى
be based in	يكون مقرها في	on a large scale	علي نطاق واسع
be based on	معتمد على	prepare for	يجهز – يعد لـ
vacancy : vacant job	وظيفة خالية	encourage.. to + inf.	يشجــــــــــع
do / take exercises	يؤدي تمارين رياضية	discourage…from + v.ing	يعوق – يمنع- يثبط

Definitions

regularly	- often , every day , every week , every month , etc
athletics	- sports such as running , boxing . judo and gymnastics
archaeologist	a person who studies the ancient societies by examining what remains of their buildings and tools
bronze medal	- the prize for coming third in an Olympic race or a competition.
exercise	- physical activity that you do in order to stay strong and healthy.
receive	- to get or be given something
taekwondo	- a sport from china
boxing	- a game in which two men fight by hitting each other wearing gloves
competitor	- a person or a team that competes with another.
particularly	- especially / much more than usual
religious	- believing strongly in a religion
amateur	- someone who does something because they enjoy , not for money
highlight	- the most important, enjoyable or interesting part of something.

Language notes

1-beat يهزم/يتغلب على شخص/فريق	Enemy عدو/ team فريق/person
Win يكسب / يفوز	A cup / a medal / a prize / a game / championship/ election /race

Gain يكتسب شى معنوى Earn يكسب مالا مقابل عمل	information / experience خبرة / weight / fame شهرة / knowledge/speed Money / his living قوت يومه

2- work (عمل - مكان العمل) اسم لا يعد

- I have got a lot of work to do. - Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

Egypt has many amazing works of engineering . ملحوظة ممكن ان تعد عند الحديث عن عمل ادبى اوفنى اوهندسى

job وظيفة اسم يعد - He has got a job as a teacher.

career الحياة المهنية للفرد - He started his career five years ago.

profession مهنة: تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب (التدريس/الطب/المحاماة)

- Teaching is a great profession.

3- insist on / persist in / insist that + فاعل + (should) + مصدر يصر على

- He insisted on seeing her. she persist in making mistakes
She insisted that he (should) leave.

4-Invent : يخترع شى ليس موجود	Graham Bell invented the telephone.
Explore : يستكشف مكان و يعرف شيء عنه	They went on an expedition to explore the river Nile
Discover (شيء كان موجودا من قبل ولكن غير معروف) يكتشف	The planet Pluto was discovered in 1930
find out (about) (معلومة حقيقة) – يكتشف	I found out I had made a mistake.

5-play: (tennis / basketball / football / hockey / table tennis / soccer كرة قدم /chess/ cards)

يستخدم الفعل play مع الألعاب التى تستخدم فيها كرة اوالالعاب المنزلية

• go: (swimming / water-skiing / riding / running/ snorkelling / climbing تسلق الجبال)

يستخدم الفعل go / have gone (been) مع الألعاب التى تنتهى بـ ing

do: (karate / judo/ kung fu /wrestling / athletics / boxing/ gymnastics)

يستخدم الفعل do مع الألعاب الأخرى او العنيفة

ملحوظة يستخدم الفعل Do مع الالعاب الاخرى كما يستخدم مع الالعاب التى تنتهى ب ing والتى تكون مسبوقة ب A lot of/some

do some scuba diving do some water-skiing

يمكن ان نستخدم الفعل do بمعنى يجرب وغالبا ياتى فى الجمل المنفية

- Sailing is fun, but I have never done it before.

6-Sports		
Do – play sports	يمارس الرياضة	
I should play (do) sports to get fit.		
sports relating to sport	متعلق بالرياضة	صفة تاتى قبل الاسم
It's the school sports day on Monday. Do you belong to a sports club?		
Sportsman	الرياضى	
He'll be remembered both as a brilliant footballer and as a true sportsman.		
sporty	صفة تأتى قبل للاسم	
We are a very sporty family.		

7- see / hear / watch + object + (v.ing) Or inf.

I have seen him talking about the Pyramids on TV. عندما ندرك جزء من الحدث

I have seen him talk about the Pyramids on TV. عندما ندرك الحدث كله

Listening

Magdy : Hello . Magdy speaking .

Tamer : Hi , Magdy . It is Tamer . What have you been doing? I have been trying to

phone you since this morning .
Magdy : Sorry, my phone was turned off. I have been watching a history of the 2016 Olympic Games on television.
Tamer : I saw all of it. It was great, wasn't it? Did you see Mohammed Mahmoud when he won the bronze medal for weightlifting.
Magdy : Fantastic , wasn't it ? Sara Ahmed won a bronze medal for weightlifting too.
Tamer : Yes, and Hedaya Wahba won a bronze medal for taekwondo?
Magdy : It was the first time that Egypt won three bronze medals since 2004.
Tamer : Mohammed looked so proud when he received his medal, didn't he?
Magdy : He certainly did. he couldn't stop smiling
Tamer : He should feel proud of himself. He has been training really hard since the world weightlifting championships in 2014.
Magdy : How well did he do there?
Tamer : He came second.
Magdy : Have you ever done weightlifting?
Tamer : No, I haven't.
Magdy : Neither have I, but I find it very interesting. I've watched all the weightlifting competitions this year.
Tamer : Which sports do you do?
Magdy : Well, I have been playing football for as long as I can remember , but for the last few months I have been playing squash regularly.
Tamer : Do you enjoy it?
Magdy : Yes, I do – and it's very good exercise, so it helped me to keep fit. I j oined a squash club last year and now I'm in one of the adult teams.
Tamer : Well, Egyptian squash players usually do very well in internationals, don't they ?
Magdy : Yes, they do .
Tamer : So will we see you taking part in the Tokyo Olympics in Japan in 2020?
Magdy : No , I am afraid you won't . Unfortunately squash isn't an Olympic sport at the moment.

Reading

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games , an international sports Festival which takes place every four years , are particularly famous for athletics. But they also include individual sports , like swimming and team sports , like football and hockey. For sportsmen and sportswomen everywhere , taking part in the Games is usually the highlight of their career .have the potential to do really amazing things.

At first, the Olympic Games were part of a religious festival in ancient Greece. The only sport at that time was a running race. Later, longer races were added , together with boxing . The Romans conquered Greece during the second century BCE and , soon after , the Games lost their religious meaning. Athletes were only interested in money, so , in 349, The Games were stopped.

Fifteen hundred years later , archaeologists discovered the ancient Olympic Stadium which had been destroyed in an earthquake. This discovery gave people an idea. They thoughthat individual athletes would benefit if the Olympic Games started again , they also believed that the Games would help the world to be a more peaceful place. So, in 1896, The first modern Games took place in Greece . Again , the Olympics were only for amateurs ; no one was paid to take part.

Although competitors are still not paid to take part, some countries now train and pay future professional Olympic athletes , so they are not really amateurs . Some say this is not fair **Since** the modern Olympics began over a hundred years ago, athletes have been getting faster and stronger and , at every Games , world records have been broken . This is good not only for individual athletes ,

but also for ordinary people. People want to try new sports themselves after they have watched Olympic athletes.

تدريبات على الكلمات Exercises on Vocabulary

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1. Most people feel .... When athletes from their country do well in the Olympics .
a) shy b) ashamed c) angry d) proud
2. Swimming and cycling are very good forms of ....
a) reading b) sports c) business d) selling
3. In our English class, the students usually take .... to answer the teacher's questions.
a) place b) part c) care d) turns
4. I couldn't take .... in the race because I had broken my leg.
a) part b) role c) place d) care
5. The swimmer hoped he would win the race , but he came third and won the .... medal.
a) gold b) silver c) bronze d) metal
6. ....is a sport in which two men wearing gloves hit each other.
a) Boxing b) Swimming c) Hockey d) Chess
7. In 2008, the Olympic Games took .... in Beijing.
a) part b) place c) turns d) care
8. .... is a Japanese sport which is a kind of fighting.
a) Running b) Judo c) Rowing d) Skiing
9. He looked so .... when he received his medal , didn't he ?
a) pride b) proud c) shy d) ashamed
10. How .... did he do there ?
a) better b) best c) well d) good
11. The first modern Olympics took ....in Greece in 1896.
a) part b) turns c) care d) place
12. I play tennis ....at least twice a week.
a) regularly b) always c) rarely d) seldom
13. For all sports, you need to ....very hard for any competition.
a) train b) practice c) study d) run
14. It is every sportsperson's dream to reach Olympic level in their ....
a) work b) job c) profession d) career
15. For some lucky and talented athletes, they might expect to break a world ...
a) window b) record c) book d) glass
16. To stay fit and healthy, you should ....at least three times a week.
a) race b) exercise c) work d) keep fit
17. The Olympics were only for ...., no one was paid to take part.
a) professionals b) players c) amateurs d) sponsors
18. In the 1985 Olympics, Zola Budd.............. the world record for the women's 5000 metres.
a) smashed b) destroyed c) took d) broke
19. Some sports are very popular, such as athletics and football, which people watch in huge ..
a) grounds b) stadiums c) places d) fields
20. Last night our plane took ....two hours late because of bad weather.
a) off b) after c) care d) in
21. On school trips, the older children take ....of the younger ones.
a) turns b) care c) after d) off
22. In 1998, France .... the football World Cup.
a) beat b) won c) earned d) gained

23. I ....karate on Tuesday nights.
a) play b) do c) make d) go
24. ....is a sports person who does not get paid.
a) An amateur b) A professional c) An educator d) A competitor
25. Tom bought a new pair of trousers to .... running.
a) do b) play c) go d) make
26. Swimming and cycling are very good forms of ....
a) exercise b) practice c) food d) work
27. ....is a sports person who gets paid.
a) An amateur b) A professional c) An educator d) A competitor
28. International sports can ....individuals and their countries.
a) afford b) admire c) benefit d) distribute
29. I love acting, and this year I have been chosen to ..... in our school play.
a) take place b) take part c) play d) run
30. The Olympic Games take .... every four years.
a) turns b) place c) part d) care
31. Sportsmen regard taking part in the Olympic games as the .... of their careers.
a) highway b) high c) highlight d) high land
32. Archaeologists .... the ancient Olympic stadium.
a) discovered b) invented c) explored d) explained
33. It is every athlete's dream to win a gold .... at the Olympic Games.
a) medal b) trophy c) prize d) first place

Grammar

The present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

(فاعل + has/have + P.P)

➢ Ex.He has watched the match.

٢ـ في حالة النفي: يتكون من

(فاعل +has/have(not) + p.p......)

➢ Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

٣ـ في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

(Have/has + sub...+ p.p ....?)

or

(اداة استفهام +have/has + sub...+ p.p ....?)

➢❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

✍- When have you finished your homework?

٣ـ في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

(مفعول+have/has + been+ p.p...)

➢ TV has been watched by them.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١ـيستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

Mai has just washed the dishes.

٢ – حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر فى المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.

٣ـحدث بدا فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر

➔ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.
➔ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.
➔Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

٤ـ يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقته

E.g. – I have painted the house .

Key words ٣١ـ لكلمات الدالة

ever

تستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

➲Have you ever been to the desert?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

١ـتستخدم ايضا فى الجملة التى تبدا ب:
It's the first time + فاعل+have / has + ever + p.p

➲It is the first time I have ever seen snow.

٢ـ الجمل التى تحتوى على صيغة التفضيل:

فاعل + Is/are the	صفة + est	اسم + I have ever + p.p
	Most + صفة طويلة	

➲ This is the tallest tree I have ever seen.
➲Soha is the most intelligent girl I have ever met.

٣ـ الجمل التى تبدا ب No
Nothing like this has ever happened to me.

never

✍ تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا):

➲He's never ridden a camel and he's never seen the sea.

لاحظ : يمكن ان نستخدم never فى الجمل الاتية :

➲My brother has never driven a car before — (never) + (before)
➲ I have never seen such a tall tree. — (never) + such + اسم موصوف

just

يستخدم (just) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (حالا) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة :

Leila isn't here. She's just gone.
The bus has just left! I can see it over there

already

يستخدم (already) مع المضارع التام بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة :

✍تاتى already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث ← Hany has already made his bed
✍تاتى already فى نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة ← Leila has finished her homework already.

yet

تستخدم (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الان) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شىء ما متوقع حدوثه :

☝ تاتى yet فى نهاية السؤال ← Have you finished your homework yet?
☝تاتى yet فى نهاية الجملة المنفية ←← I haven't had breakfast yet.

Lately

مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال))

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately.

recently

مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة او سؤال)

Samy has married recently.

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	Last (week- month – year – Monday - night) 1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation I /He/she *was* ..../the age of...... /the beginning of .... Since the last + اسم (since the last visit/match.

I've studied English since I was eight years old

	(a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15

For + مدة كاملة	minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season) (a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever) For the last/past + مدة (for the last week/month) الخلاصة (تاتى مع كل مالنتهى ب S وبدا ب a /an)
♣ I have lived here for 13 years.	

يمكن استخدام since كاداة ربط

Have/has + p.p	Since	➔ ماضى بسيط
It's a period of time		➔ ماضى بسيط

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .

➢he has studied English since she started her school.

(have/has) been to & (have/has) gone to لاحظ الفرق بين

has/have been to ١ـ ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل

E.g. Hassan has been to London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)

➔My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.

➔Ahmed, where have you been?

➔Have you been to America before?

has/have gone to ٢ـذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او فى الطريق الى هناك

➔He has gone to London = (He is still there/ He is in London now)

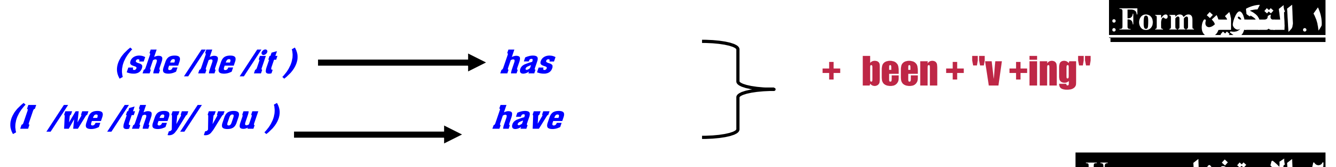
➔Ali has gone to school.

➔Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's

➔where has heba gone? I can't find her.

Present Perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

١. التكوين Form:



٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١ـ حدث بدا فى الماضى ومازال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر

-I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)

-She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)

It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

٢ـ حدث بدا فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر:

- I'm so tired because I've been running all day
- It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet

Manal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

Since +بداية الحدث / for+مدةزمنية / all + فترة زمنية / for.......now

- He has been working there since he passed his exams.
- It has been raining for three days now.
- For the past hour, I've been talking to patients

-My father's been working in the garden all morning.

✍ أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long

- How long have you been smoking?

يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الافعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلي حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay/wait

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

know / own / be / love / hate / like/ think/see/smell

- I have known him for ten years now.
- He has been in the army for 5 years now

لاحظ اذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التا م وليس المستمر

- He has written three letters. He has drunk four cups of tea.
Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo

٤. النفي :Negation

(she /he /it) → *has not*
(I /we /they/ you) → *have not*
} + been + "v +ing"

-I haven't been watching TV this week.

٤. السؤال :question

اداة استفهام **+ has/have +subject + been + v. ing+ ......?**

ex-What has he been reading?
ex- How long have you been doing this job?

Exercises

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1. He............... on that project for two years, and it still needs a lot of effort.
a) worked b) am working c) have been working d) have worked
2. It.............for two hours. Now the sky is clear.
a) rained b) has been raining c) is raining d) has rained
3. He's in hospital because he has .... an accident,
a) had b) been having c) having d) not had
4. She …………for the test for three hours now.
a) revised b) had revised c) revises b) has been revising
.5- Nada............four books by Dickens.
a) has read b) have been reading c) have read d) has been reading
6. I..............my aunt six times this year.
a) visit b) have been visiting c) have visited d) was visiting
7. He has been learning French …………….the age of six.
a) for b) since c) while d) when
8. She ……….. hard for about eight hours now.
a) has been working b) is working c) works d) will work
9. What …………….? - You look so tired!
a) have you doing b) have you been doing c) are you been doing d) did you do
10. I …………. on this English exercise for the last hour!
a) had worked b) have been working c) worked d) were you working
11. They have been doing the homework ………………6 o'clock.
a) for b) ago c) from d) since
12. She …………. the driving test.
a) has been passing b) passes c) is passing d) has passed
13. ………………. you watched that film yet?
a) Do b) Did c) Have d) Has



14. Where's Hala? I can't see her. - She ………… to the shops.
a) goes b) has gone c) has been d) had been
15. Hala ……………as a doctor for the last ten years.
a) has been working b) worked c) had worked d) is working
16. Maged ………… all night and he is very tired.
a) has been working b) works c) had worked d) has worked
17. Adel has been learning English …………he was 7 years old.
a) for b) ago c) when d) since
18. Ali has been traveling …………… the last five days.
a) for b) ago c) when d) since
19. I have been doing my homework …………… three hours.
a) for b) ago c) when d) since
20. I'm a student in the third in the third secondary grade. I ……….. English for eight years.
a) are learning b) learn c) learnt d) have been learning
21. Ali and his brother ……….. the desert land and farming it for about eight years now.
a) are reclaiming b) would be reclaiming c) have been reclaiming d) had been reclaim
22. She has been cleaning the house …………… two hours now.
a) for b) ago c) from d) since
23. We ………… here for 6 years now and we don't intend to move.
a) lived b) have lived c) have been living d) were living

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

1-My friend and I are not the same. He is a (1) ……………….., relaxed person. I'm the opposite. I (2) …………….. excited very easily and worry about everything. He and I don't always agree with (3) ………………….. other: maybe that's why we are best friends. I hope we will always be best friends. Maybe we will become parents and grandparents one day, and our children and grandchildren will play together and (4) …………………… best friends, too.

2-We owe much (1) …….. our parents. They provide us with food, education and clothing. It's our duty to (2) …………….. them, obey them and look (3) ………… them when they grow (4) ……………… as they sacrifice a lot for our sake.

3-The government has set (1) ………………. a number of new cities in the desert to (2) ……………….. the problem of housing. Great efforts are also (3) …………… to reclaim the desert and turn it into green fields. Our deserts are rich (4) …………………………. minerals which are necessary to industry.

4-The Olympic Games , an international sports (1).................... which takes place every four years , are particularly (2)......................... for athletics. But they also include (3)..........................sports , like swimming and team sports , like football and hockey. For sportsmen and sportswomen everywhere , taking(4)........ .... in the Games is usually the highlight of their career

5. For people who are not accustomed to (1) .... exercise, cycling is a great start. It also has other advantages. Because it is (2) .... outdoor sport, it allows you (3) .... spend time in the open air, and the idea of (4) .... able to escape from the noise and traffic of the city is very attractive to many people.

❸Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1-People are greatly influenced by the different advertisements which they find on television and different internet sites

....

2-Every culture has its distinctive customs, traditions, values and principles that should be preserved by all generations.

....

3-All parents should know that they are responsible for bringing up a conscious and enlightened generation

....

4- We should treat people with special needs by the way that encourage them to get involved in the society

....

(B) Translate only into English:

١ـيمارس بعض الناس الهوايات الخطرة كالغطس تحت الماء او تسلق الجبال لما يجدونه فيها من متعة واثارة

....

....

٢ـبالصبر والعمل الجاد وحسن الأخلاق ينجح الإنسان ويتغلب على الصعاب ويحقق أماله

....

....

٣ـإن عصرنا عصر حضارة ذكيه تحتاج إلى فكر مستنير وعقول نشطة تدرك التطور السريع

....

....

٤ـتقوى الألعاب الرياضية أجسامنا وتنعش عقولنا وتعلمنا التعاون والصبر وحب الوطن

....

....

٥ـيتدرب الكثير من الشباب هذه الايام لاكتساب مهارات التعامل مع الانترنت وبرامجه المختلفة كى يصبحوا اهلا للتوظيف

....

....

٦ـتنفذ المشاريع الهندسية الضخمة في كل أنحاء مصر لتساعد في جعل الحياة أسهل وأكثر راحة لجميع المواطنين

....

Test on unit 8

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: (8) marks

1-A .... of tact and authority was needed to deal with the situation
a-competition b- composition c- content d-combination

2-They believed that the Games would help the world to be a……………place.
a. peace b. peaceful c. peacefully d. pace

3-Training is often much less..................... than expected.
a-affect b- effect c- affection d- effective

4-Squash , tennis and badminton are .... sports.
a) team b) individual c) single d) alone

5. She has never.................to school by scooter before.
a) come b) been coming c) came d) coming

6. Manal's brother………………… in England for a year, so his English is very good.
a-has lived b- has been living c- living d- lives

7. . I.............my aunt six times this year.
a) visit b) have been visiting c) have visited d) was visiting

8. Swimming and cycling are very good forms of …………..
a) exercise b) practice c) food d) work

9. She was asked to take .... in a TV debate on drugs
a) place b) part c) care d) turns

10. It is every sports person's dream to reach Olympic level in their …………….
a) work b) job c) profession d) career

11. I.............my aunt six times this year.
a) visit b) have been visiting c) have visited d) was visiting

12. She …………. the driving test.
a) has passed b) passes c) is passing d) has been passing

13. He has grown .... I last saw him.
a) when b) since c) for d) ago

14. You................your room for more than six hours. When will you finish?
a) cleaned b) have been cleaning c) are cleaning d) have cleaned

15- I haven't……………………..weightlifting before.
a. made b. played c. done d. gone

16- At first, the Olympic Games were part of a……………………..festival.
a. religious b. ambiguous c. contagious d. religion

2. Complete each space with one word: (4 marks)

No one can deny that tourism is one of the most (1)................... things in Egypt. Because it has great role in its economy. The importance of tourism lies in (2)............... hard currency for Egypt. It also provides job(3)......................... for all people. From here the government should pay great attention (4)................... this field. We must do our best to attract more tourists to Egypt.

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (7 marks

Should we work all the time without having rest or entertainment? The answer is that we can't go on working without stopping, from time to time and at regular intervals, to have some rest and some recreation. If we did, we could make mistakes and the quality of our work might get worse. An overworked person may end up by losing the ability to think clearly and by having no energy to go on working. Sleep is one of the ways in which nature renews our energy. Sports and games are also essential for brain workers who stay in closed offices and do not have a good chance to exercise their muscles. Such activities as swimming and walking may do them a lot of good. So, we should not waste our weekends. They should be made full use of and spent in the open. Having forgotten all about our work and the worries of life, we can then enjoy ourselves to the full and return the next day to work with our energy fully renewed. Change has a magic effect on man's health and consequently on his performance.



A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Sleep is necessary for ....
a. the children b. the sick people
c. the old people d. all people
2. Overworking results in ....
a. loss of energy b. more energy
c. more experience d. sound thinking
3. Why should people stop work every now and then?
a. To go to the cinema. b. To eat big meals.
c. To have rest and recreation. d. To be dismissed from work.
4. What could happen if one goes on working after one gets tired?
a. One could commit suicide. b. One could make mistakes.
c. One could get relaxed. d. One could become delighted.

b. Answer the following questions:

5. How can people make good use of their weekends?
....
6. Do you take breaks between work sessions? Why?
....
7. What do you think the underlined word recreation means?
....

4. A. Translate into English. (2 marks)

إن عصرنا عصر حضارة ذكيه تحتاج إلى فكر مستنير وعقول نشطة تدرك التطور السريع

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B. Translate into English. (2 marks)

Festivals create an atmosphere of friendship as they teach us to forget our enmity and embrace one another in a bond of love.

....

....

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

a. The importance of team work
b. The pros and cons of social media.

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